DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 410 310 TM 027 633

TITLE	Rankings of the States 1996. A Data Resource for Examining State Public Education Systems.
INSTITUTION	National Education Association, Washington, D.C. Research Div.
PUB DATE	97
NOTE	103p.
AVAILABLE FROM	NEA Professional Library, P.O. Box 509, West Haven, CT 06516; telephone 1-800-229-4200.
PUB TYPE	Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Evaluative (142)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Attendance; *Educational Finance; *Elementary Secondary Education; Enrollment; *Expenditures; Government Role; Income; Population Trends; *Public Schools; Resource Allocation; School Personnel; *State Departments of Education; Tables (Data); Teacher Salaries
IDENTIFIERS	*Ranking

ABSTRACT

This document contains rank-ordered statistics for the 50 states and the District of Columbia for an array of topics relevant to public education. All state data are ranked beginning with the largest figure. The data in the rankings are the most recent actual or estimated data available from state departments of education. Tables in the first series provide information about state populations and consequently provide information about the demand for public education services and other public programs. In the second series of tables, enrollment, attendance, and membership are described, with information on changes in enrollment over the previous year. Personnel in local schools and in public institutions of higher learning are the focus of the third series of tables. Average salaries are included in this grouping. General financial resources are described in the fourth series of tables, while the fifth series of tables describes governmental revenue and the sixth series of tables profiles school revenue. Government expenditures are the focus of the seventh series of tables, and school expenditures are described in the eighth series. (Contains 106 tables and 7 references.) (SLD)

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Rankings of the States 1996

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Important Message Inside

A data resource for examining state public education systems

Research Division

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IMPORTANT NOTICE
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The Bureau of the Census no longer provides government finance data on the schedule that enabled NEA to issue the *Rankings* publication on the same timeline followed in past years. For this reason, the present *Rankings* does not include the whole array of tables provided in past years. Tables absent from this publication are listed below. When they become available, NEA Research will provide an addendum to this publication.

Series C--Faculty

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E-2. Per Capita General Revenue of State and Local Governments from Own Sources
E-3. General Revenue of State and Local Governments from Own Sources per $1,000 of Personal Income
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G-6. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Health and Hospitals
G-7. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Police Protection
G-8. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Fire Protection
G-9. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Highways
G-10. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Capital Outlay
G-11. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Interest on Debt

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Foreword

Interest in education improvement and renewal continues to capture the attention of researchers, policymakers, and the public. While much has been done to enhance public education programs and services, much work and many challenges remain. In this setting, NEA Research offers *Rankings of the States, 1996* to its state and local affiliates as a tool for use throughout this period of public school reform.

Rankings of the States provides state-level data on an array of topics relevant to the complex enterprise of public education. State-by-state figures on government and school financing, state demographics, and public school personnel permit a statistical assessment of the scope of public education and an identification of emerging trends in key areas.

The *Rankings* report enjoys a long history of use by affiliates of the NEA as well as by planners and policymakers in other organizations. It has, since the 1960s, presented facts and figures useful in determining ways in which states vary from one another or from national averages on selected statistics and in explaining how the reported data reflect social and economic characteristics and changes. Of course, no one table or set of tables can tell the entire story of a state's education offerings. One must consider a state's tax system, its provision of other public services, the characteristics of its population, and more. It is therefore unwise to draw conclusions solely from the tables in this report, and the reader is urged to supplement these rank-ordered data with specific information about state and local activities and services related to public education.

State department of education staff who contributed to this report deserve much credit for the current public school data it presents, as do the state education associations across the country.

NEA Research

January 1997

Technical Notes

Rankings of the States, 1996 contains rank-ordered statistics for the fifty states and the District of Columbia. All state data are ranked beginning with the largest figure. When the values of two or more states are the same, they are assigned the same rank, with the appropriate number resumed with the next state in rank. In this case, they appear in rank order before rounding.

The education data in *Rankings* are the most recent actual or estimated data available from state departments of education. Where no data are available from a state education department, NEA Research has provided an estimate, which is identified by an asterisk in Series B, C, F, and H tables.

The State Department of Education Notes (page 51) contain additional information provided by state education departments to help explain data reported for their states.

Rankings of the States, 1996 features revised figures for some public school data previously published in *Estimates of School Statistics, 1995-96,* another report of NEA Research, published in June 1996. State education agencies were invited to review their fall 1995 estimates and revise them for inclusion in this report. For this reason, data in Series B, C, F, and H may differ from those in *Estimates of School Statistics.*

The availability of data from federal government and other sources dictates the presence or absence of certain tables in this report. Traditionally this space identifies tables that are absent from this report. This time there are too many to list them here. The data on state and local government finances for 1994 were not available at the time this publication went to print, and it is uncertain when they will be ready. NEA Research will publish an addendum with the missing tables when the data become available. These tables are listed on the first page of this report.

Please note that tables featuring Average Daily Membership (ADM) do not contain values for the United States as a whole since six states do not compute or provide estimates for their statewide ADM. Consequently, averages are not computed in those cases—this fact is reflected by an "NA" notation. Tables involving ADM data are B-5, B-6, and C-8.

Because of the shortcomings of ADM as a state and nationwide count, ADM has been replaced by fall enrollment (ENR) in the computation of the expenditure per pupil featured in Series H. Moreover, the per pupil count in ENR, rather than in ADA, has become the recommended indicator for measuring public school expenditures and revenues as well as personal income per pupil in this report. However, for the readers' convenience, tables with variables in ADA have been maintained and new tables have been added for the ENR count in Series D, F, and H.

Figures A through H illustrate historical trends in selected *Rankings* data, and a detachable centerfold is provided to help state affiliates and general users develop a school funding profile. Comparisons with neighboring states can be developed for any *Rankings* tables by using the last page of the detachable section.

Tables D-15 and D-16 feature data reprinted by permission of Sales & Marketing Management, copyright: *S&MM Survey of Buying Power*, August 1996.

Series A—Population

Tables in Series A provide information about the population of states and can serve as indicators of the relative demand for public education services or other public programs.

The level and change in total state population are featured in Tables A-1 through A-4. These tables help to identify patterns of growth or decline for each state and the resulting implications for staffing and financing public education institutions. Population density has been computed for Table A-12, while the number of births by state is the focus of A-10 and A-11.

School-age population data in Tables A-5 and A-6 focus directly on the consumers of public elementary and secondary education. Combining these figures with public school enrollment tables in Series B can indicate demand for and participation in public school services.

Tables A-7 through A-9 define the adult population within states. Changes in the size of adult and elderly age groups affect demand for public school programs and the degree to which funding for education faces competition from other public sector programs. These tables also can indicate the propensity of citizens within a state to support public education.

Figure A displays historical trends for two key groups--the school-age and retirement-age populations. The former indicates a potential demand for education and the latter a potential demand for health care services. Since 1984 the school-age group has declined relative to the age-65-and-over group from 7.1 percent greater to only 5.8 percent greater. With both education and health care being heavily dependent upon public financing, competition for available tax dollars may increase (Tables A-6, A-8).

Figure A. Percent of Population: Selected Age Groups

Tables

A-1. Total Resident Population, 1994
A-2. Total Resident Population, 1993
A-3. Percent Change in Total Resident Population, 1993 to 1994
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A-5. Population Age 5-17, 1994
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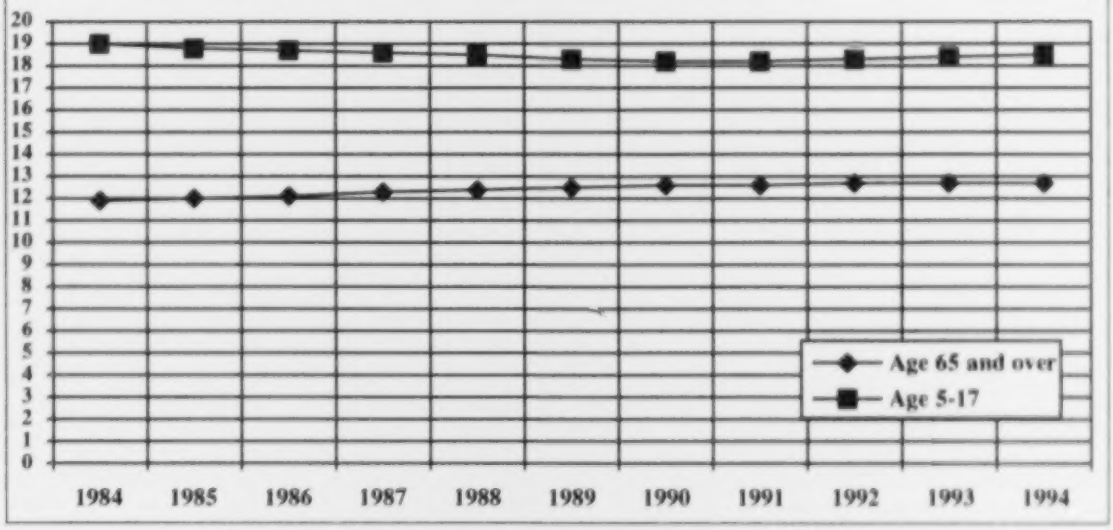
A-7. Percent of Resident Population Age 18 and over, 1994
A-8. Percent of Resident Population Age 65 and Over, 1994
A-9. Percent Change in Population 65 Years of Age and Older, 1984 to 1994
A-10. Number of Live Births from January to July 1994
A-11. Number of Live Births from January to July 1995
A-12. Population per Square Mile of Land Area, 1994

Figure A. Percent of Population: Selected Age Groups



A-1. TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION, 1994
(IN THOUSANDS)

1.	CALIFORNIA	31,431
2.	TEXAS	18,378
3.	NEW YORK	18,169
4.	FLORIDA	13,953
5.	PENNSYLVANIA	12,052
6.	ILLINOIS	11,752
7.	OHIO	11,102
8.	MICHIGAN	9,496
9.	NEW JERSEY	7,904
10.	NORTH CAROLINA	7,070
11.	GEORGIA	7,055
12.	VIRGINIA	6,552
13.	MASSACHUSETTS	6,041
14.	INDIANA	5,752
15.	WASHINGTON	5,343
16.	MISSOURI	5,278
17.	TENNESSEE	5,175
18.	WISCONSIN	5,082
19.	MARYLAND	5,006
20.	MINNESOTA	4,567
21.	LOUISIANA	4,315
22.	ALABAMA	4,219
23.	ARIZONA	4,075
24.	KENTUCKY	3,827
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	3,664
26.	COLORADO	3,656
27.	CONNECTICUT	3,275
28.	OKLAHOMA	3,258
29.	OREGON	3,046
30.	IOWA	2,829
31.	MISSISSIPPI	2,669
32.	KANSAS	2,554
33.	ARKANSAS	2,453
34.	UTAH	1,908
35.	WEST VIRGINIA	1,822
36.	NEW MEXICO	1,654
37.	NEBRASKA	1,623
38.	NEVADA	1,457
39.	MAINE	1,240
40.	HAWAII	1,179
41.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,137
42.	IDAHO	1,133
43.	RHODE ISLAND	997
44.	MONTANA	856
45.	SOUTH DAKOTA	721
46.	DELAWARE	706
47.	NORTH DAKOTA	638
48.	ALASKA	606
49.	VERMONT	580
50.	DIST. OF COL.	570
51.	WYOMING	476
	UNITED STATES	260,341

Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1995, p. 28.

A-2. TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION, 1993
(IN THOUSANDS)

1.	CALIFORNIA	31,217
2.	NEW YORK	18,153
3.	TEXAS	18,022
4.	FLORIDA	13,726
5.	PENNSYLVANIA	12,030
6.	ILLINOIS	11,686
7.	OHIO	11,061
8.	MICHIGAN	9,460
9.	NEW JERSEY	7,859
10.	NORTH CAROLINA	6,952
11.	GEORGIA	6,902
12.	VIRGINIA	6,473
13.	MASSACHUSETTS	6,018
14.	INDIANA	5,706
15.	WASHINGTON	5,259
16.	MISSOURI	5,235
17.	TENNESSEE	5,094
18.	WISCONSIN	5,044
19.	MARYLAND	4,958
20.	MINNESOTA	4,524
21.	LOUISIANA	4,290
22.	ALABAMA	4,181
23.	ARIZONA	3,945
24.	KENTUCKY	3,794
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	3,630
26.	COLORADO	3,564
27.	CONNECTICUT	3,278
28.	OKLAHOMA	3,233
29.	OREGON	3,035
30.	IOWA	2,821
31.	MISSISSIPPI	2,640
32.	KANSAS	2,535
33.	ARKANSAS	2,426
34.	UTAH	1,860
35.	WEST VIRGINIA	1,818
36.	NEW MEXICO	1,616
37.	NEBRASKA	1,613
38.	NEVADA	1,382
39.	MAINE	1,240
40.	HAWAII	1,166
41.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,124
42.	IDAHO	1,100
43.	RHODE ISLAND	1,000
44.	MONTANA	841
45.	SOUTH DAKOTA	716
46.	DELAWARE	698
47.	NORTH DAKOTA	637
48.	ALASKA	598
49.	DIST. OF COL.	579
50.	VERMONT	576
51.	WYOMING	470
	UNITED STATES	257,783

Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1995, p. 28.

A-3. PERCENT CHANGE IN TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION, 1993 TO 1994

1.	NEVADA	5.4
2.	ARIZONA	3.3
3.	IDAHO	3.0
4.	COLORADO	2.6
	UTAH	2.6
6.	NEW MEXICO	2.4
7.	GEORGIA	2.2
8.	TEXAS	2.0
9.	MONTANA	1.8
10.	NORTH CAROLINA	1.7
	OREGON	1.7
	FLORIDA	1.7
13.	WASHINGTON	1.6
	TENNESSEE	1.6
15.	ALASKA	1.3
	WYOMING	1.3
17.	VIRGINIA	1.2
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1.2
19.	DELAWARE	1.1
	HAWAII	1.1
	ARKANSAS	1.1
	MISSISSIPPI	1.1
	UNITED STATES	1.0
23.	MARYLAND	1.0
	MINNESOTA	1.0
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	0.9
	ALABAMA	0.9
	KENTUCKY	0.9
28.	MISSOURI	0.8
	INDIANA	0.8
	OKLAHOMA	0.8
	WISCONSIN	0.8
32.	KANSAS	0.7
	SOUTH DAKOTA	0.7
	VERMONT	0.7
	CALIFORNIA	0.7
36.	NEBRASKA	0.6
	LOUISIANA	0.6
	NEW JERSEY	0.6
	ILLINOIS	0.6
40.	MASSACHUSETTS	0.4
	MICHIGAN	0.4
	OHIO	0.4
43.	IOWA	0.3
44.	WEST VIRGINIA	0.2
	PENNSYLVANIA	0.2
	NORTH DAKOTA	0.2
47.	NEW YORK	0.1
48.	MAINE	0.0
49.	CONNECTICUT	-0.1
50.	RHODE ISLAND	-0.3
51.	DIST. OF COL.	-1.6

Computed from Tables A-1 and A-2.

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A-4. PERCENT CHANGE IN TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION, 1984 TO 1994

1.	NEVADA	57.5
2.	ARIZONA	32.9
3.	FLORIDA	26.4
4.	WASHINGTON	23.0
5.	CALIFORNIA	21.6
6.	GEORGIA	20.9
7.	ALASKA	17.9
8.	UTAH	17.6
9.	NEW MEXICO	16.7
10.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	16.4
11.	VIRGINIA	16.1
12.	OREGON	15.7
13.	DELAWARE	15.4
14.	COLORADO	15.3
15.	TEXAS	14.8
16.	NORTH CAROLINA	14.7
	HAWAII	14.7
	MARYLAND	14.7
19.	IDAHO	14.3
20.	SOUTH CAROLINA	12.0
21.	TENNESSEE	10.4
	UNITED STATES	10.4
22.	VERMONT	10.1
23.	MINNESOTA	9.8
24.	WISCONSIN	7.3
	MAINE	7.3
26.	ALABAMA	6.8
27.	MISSOURI	6.1
28.	ARKANSAS	5.7
29.	INDIANA	5.4
	KANSAS	5.4
31.	NEW JERSEY	5.2
32.	MICHIGAN	4.9
33.	MONTANA	4.3
34.	RHODE ISLAND	3.6
	KENTUCKY	3.6
36.	MISSISSIPPI	3.5
37.	SOUTH DAKOTA	3.4
	MASSACHUSETTS	3.4
	OHIO	3.4
40.	CONNECTICUT	3.0
	ILLINOIS	3.0
42.	NEW YORK	2.4
43.	NEBRASKA	2.1
44.	PENNSYLVANIA	2.0
45.	OKLAHOMA	-0.9
46.	IOWA	-1.0
47.	LOUISIANA	-1.9
48.	WEST VIRGINIA	-5.5
49.	WYOMING	-5.7
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	-6.2
51.	DIST. OF COL.	-10.0

Computed from Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1993*, p. 20 , and *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1995*, p. 28.

A-5. POPULATION AGE 5-17, 1994 (IN THOUSANDS)

1.	CALIFORNIA	5,844
2.	TEXAS	3,742
3.	NEW YORK	3,129
4.	FLORIDA	2,300
5.	ILLINOIS	2,168
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	2,099
7.	OHIO	2,070
8.	MICHIGAN	1,824
9.	NEW JERSEY	1,352
10.	GEORGIA	1,344
11.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,246
12.	VIRGINIA	1,134
13.	INDIANA	1,066
14.	WASHINGTON	1,014
15.	MISSOURI	1,003
16.	MASSACHUSETTS	1,001
17.	WISCONSIN	997
18.	TENNESSEE	931
19.	MINNESOTA	914
20.	LOUISIANA	898
21.	MARYLAND	884
22.	ARIZONA	795
23.	ALABAMA	778
24.	KENTUCKY	709
25.	COLORADO	700
26.	SOUTH CAROLINA	678
27.	OKLAHOMA	643
28.	OREGON	574
29.	CONNECTICUT	557
30.	MISSISSIPPI	549
31.	IOWA	541
32.	KANSAS	506
33.	UTAH	491
34.	ARKANSAS	468
35.	NEW MEXICO	358
36.	NEBRASKA	326
37.	WEST VIRGINIA	321
38.	NEVADA	261
39.	IDAHO	252
40.	MAINE	228
41.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	212
42.	HAWAII	209
43.	MONTANA	179
44.	RHODE ISLAND	169
45.	SOUTH DAKOTA	154
46.	ALASKA	136
47.	NORTH DAKOTA	129
48.	DELAWARE	124
49.	VERMONT	108
50.	WYOMING	104
51.	DIST. OF COL.	76
	UNITED STATES	48,291

Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States,1995*, p. 33.

A-6. POPULATION AGE 5-17 AS PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1994

1.	UTAH	25.7
2.	ALASKA	22.4
3.	IDAHO	22.2
4.	WYOMING	21.8
5.	NEW MEXICO	21.6
6.	SOUTH DAKOTA	21.4
7.	MONTANA	20.9
8.	LOUISIANA	20.8
9.	MISSISSIPPI	20.6
10.	TEXAS	20.4
11.	NORTH DAKOTA	20.2
12.	NEBRASKA	20.1
13.	MINNESOTA	20.0
14.	KANSAS	19.8
15.	OKLAHOMA	19.7
16.	WISCONSIN	19.6
17.	ARIZONA	19.5
18.	MICHIGAN	19.2
19.	COLORADO	19.1
	IOWA	19.1
	ARKANSAS	19.1
	GEORGIA	19.1
23.	MISSOURI	19.0
	WASHINGTON	19.0
25.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	18.6
	OHIO	18.6
	VERMONT	18.6
	OREGON	18.6
	CALIFORNIA	18.6
	UNITED STATES	18.5
30.	INDIANA	18.5
	KENTUCKY	18.5
	SOUTH CAROLINA	18.5
33.	ILLINOIS	18.4
	ALABAMA	18.4
	MAINE	18.4
36.	TENNESSEE	18.0
37.	NEVADA	17.9
38.	HAWAII	17.7
	MARYLAND	17.7
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	17.6
	WEST VIRGINIA	17.6
	DELAWARE	17.6
43.	PENNSYLVANIA	17.4
44.	VIRGINIA	17.3
45.	NEW YORK	17.2
46.	NEW JERSEY	17.1
47.	CONNECTICUT	17.0
	RHODE ISLAND	17.0
49.	MASSACHUSETTS	16.6
50.	FLORIDA	16.5
51.	DIST. OF COL.	13.3

Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States,1995*, p. 33.

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A-7. PERCENT OF RESIDENT POPULATION AGE 18 AND OVER, 1994

1.	DIST. OF COL.	79.1
2.	FLORIDA	76.6
3.	WEST VIRGINIA	76.5
4.	MASSACHUSETTS	76.4
5.	PENNSYLVANIA	76.0
6.	CONNECTICUT	75.9
	RHODE ISLAND	75.9
8.	NEW JERSEY	75.6
9.	VIRGINIA	75.5
10.	MAINE	75.3
11.	DELAWARE	75.2
	NEW YORK	75.2
	NORTH CAROLINA	75.2
14.	TENNESSEE	74.9
15.	VERMONT	74.8
	MARYLAND	74.8
17.	KENTUCKY	74.7
18.	OREGON	74.6
19.	ALABAMA	74.4
	INDIANA	74.4
21.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	74.3
	OHIO	74.3
23.	IOWA	74.2
	HAWAII	74.2
	NEVADA	74.2
26.	SOUTH CAROLINA	74.0
27.	ARKANSAS	73.9
	UNITED STATES	73.9
	MISSOURI	73.9
29.	ILLINOIS	73.8
30.	WASHINGTON	73.6
31.	WISCONSIN	73.5
	COLORADO	73.5
33.	MICHIGAN	73.4
34.	GEORGIA	73.2
35.	NORTH DAKOTA	73.0
	OKLAHOMA	73.0
	KANSAS	73.0
38.	MINNESOTA	72.8
	NEBRASKA	72.8
40.	CALIFORNIA	72.4
41.	MONTANA	72.2
42.	ARIZONA	72.0
43.	MISSISSIPPI	71.7
44.	LOUISIANA	71.4
45.	WYOMING	71.2
	TEXAS	71.2
	SOUTH DAKOTA	71.2
48.	IDAHO	70.1
49.	NEW MEXICO	69.9
50.	ALASKA	68.3
51.	UTAH	64.8

Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States,1995*, p. 33.

A-8. PERCENT OF RESIDENT POPULATION AGE 65 AND OVER, 1994

1.	FLORIDA	18.4
2.	PENNSYLVANIA	15.9
3.	RHODE ISLAND	15.5
4.	IOWA	15.4
	WEST VIRGINIA	15.4
6.	ARKANSAS	14.8
7.	NORTH DAKOTA	14.7
8.	SOUTH DAKOTA	14.6
9.	CONNECTICUT	14.2
	NEBRASKA	14.2
11.	MISSOURI	14.1
	MASSACHUSETTS	14.1
13.	MAINE	13.9
	KANSAS	13.9
15.	OREGON	13.7
16.	NEW JERSEY	13.6
	OKLAHOMA	13.6
18.	DIST. OF COL.	13.5
	WISCONSIN	13.5
20.	OHIO	13.4
	ARIZONA	13.4
22.	MONTANA	13.3
23.	NEW YORK	13.2
24.	ALABAMA	13.1
25.	KENTUCKY	12.8
	INDIANA	12.8
	UNITED STATES	12.7
27.	TENNESSEE	12.7
28.	DELAWARE	12.6
	ILLINOIS	12.6
30.	MINNESOTA	12.5
	NORTH CAROLINA	12.5
32.	MISSISSIPPI	12.4
	MICHIGAN	12.4
34.	VERMONT	12.1
35.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	12.0
	HAWAII	12.0
37.	SOUTH CAROLINA	11.9
38.	IDAHO	11.7
39.	WASHINGTON	11.6
40.	LOUISIANA	11.4
41.	NEVADA	11.3
42.	MARYLAND	11.2
43.	VIRGINIA	11.1
44.	NEW MEXICO	10.9
	WYOMING	10.9
46.	CALIFORNIA	10.6
47.	TEXAS	10.2
48.	COLORADO	10.1
	GEORGIA	10.1
50.	UTAH	8.9
51.	ALASKA	4.6

Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States,1995*, p. 33.

A-9. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER, 1984 TO 1994

1.	NEVADA	88.5
2.	ALASKA	86.7
3.	HAWAII	50.0
4.	ARIZONA	45.6
5.	NEW MEXICO	34.1
6.	FLORIDA	33.1
7.	DELAWARE	32.8
8.	UTAH	32.0
9.	COLORADO	31.4
	SOUTH CAROLINA	31.4
11.	NORTH CAROLINA	28.5
12.	VIRGINIA	26.7
13.	WASHINGTON	25.6
14.	MARYLAND	25.3
15.	CALIFORNIA	24.3
16.	WYOMING	23.8
17.	TEXAS	23.4
18.	GEORGIA	23.1
19.	OREGON	22.7
20.	IDAHO	22.2
21.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	19.3
22.	MONTANA	18.8
	UNITED STATES	18.3
23.	MICHIGAN	17.1
24.	OHIO	16.5
25.	TENNESSEE	16.4
26.	ALABAMA	16.0
27.	INDIANA	15.0
28.	PENNSYLVANIA	14.4
29.	NEW JERSEY	14.3
	CONNECTICUT	14.3
31.	LOUISIANA	13.6
32.	MAINE	13.2
33.	RHODE ISLAND	12.3
34.	WISCONSIN	11.9
35.	KENTUCKY	11.6
36.	VERMONT	11.1
37.	MINNESOTA	10.8
38.	OKLAHOMA	10.5
39.	WEST VIRGINIA	9.8
40.	KANSAS	9.6
41.	SOUTH DAKOTA	9.4
42.	MASSACHUSETTS	9.3
43.	MISSOURI	9.2
	ILLINOIS	9.2
45.	MISSISSIPPI	8.5
46.	NORTH DAKOTA	8.0
	ARKANSAS	8.0
48.	IOWA	6.6
49.	NEW YORK	6.5
	NEBRASKA	6.5
51.	DIST. OF COL.	2.7

Computed from Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1988*, p. 27 , and *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1995*, p. 28.

A-10. NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS FROM JANUARY TO JULY 1994

1.	CALIFORNIA	329,709
2.	TEXAS	183,887
3.	NEW YORK	163,498
4.	FLORIDA	109,326
5.	ILLINOIS	109,248
6.	OHIO	94,879
7.	PENNSYLVANIA	91,706
8.	MICHIGAN	81,765
9.	NEW JERSEY	64,704
10.	GEORGIA	62,236
11.	NORTH CAROLINA	57,862
12.	VIRGINIA	54,488
13.	MASSACHUSETTS	48,914
14	INDIANA	46,701
15	MISSOURI	44,516
16.	WASHINGTON	44,449
17.	TENNESSEE	42,636
18	WISCONSIN	40,768
19	ARIZONA	40,026
20.	LOUISIANA	39,429
21.	MARYLAND	39,296
22.	MINNESOTA	38,137
23.	ALABAMA	35,528
24.	COLORADO	31,860
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	30,249
26.	KENTUCKY	29,883
27.	OKLAHOMA	26,775
28.	OREGON	25,186
29.	CONNECTICUT	24,669
30.	MISSISSIPPI	23,736
31.	UTAH	22,637
32.	IOWA	20,396
33.	KANSAS	20,274
34.	ARKANSAS	19,879
35.	NEW MEXICO	16,352
36.	NEVADA	13,368
37.	WEST VIRGINIA	13,187
38.	NEBRASKA	13,093
39.	HAWAII	11,239
40.	IDAHO	10,334
41.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	8,560
42.	MAINE	8,290
43.	ALASKA	7,941
44.	RHODE ISLAND	7,674
45.	MONTANA	6,376
46.	SOUTH DAKOTA	6,193
47.	DELAWARE	5,970
48.	DIST. OF COL.	5,765
49.	NORTH DAKOTA	5,018
50.	VERMONT	3,965
51.	WYOMING	3,756
	UNITED STATES	2,286,333

U.S. Public Health Service, birth data (from Internet/Nestcape database).

A-11. NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS FROM JANUARY TO JULY 1995

1.	CALIFORNIA	323,710
2.	TEXAS	196,585
3.	NEW YORK	152,341
4.	ILLINOIS	107,992
5.	FLORIDA	106,476
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	89,557
7.	OHIO	86,358
8.	MICHIGAN	78,837
9.	GEORGIA	65,154
10.	NEW JERSEY	61,376
11.	NORTH CAROLINA	60,558
12.	VIRGINIA	54,309
13.	MASSACHUSETTS	48,361
14.	INDIANA	44,327
15.	WASHINGTON	44,225
16.	ARIZONA	43,851
17.	MISSOURI	43,666
18.	MARYLAND	42,429
19.	TENNESSEE	41,050
20.	WISCONSIN	39,196
21.	LOUISIANA	38,812
22.	MINNESOTA	36,787
23.	ALABAMA	35,730
24.	COLORADO	30,072
25.	KENTUCKY	29,091
26.	SOUTH CAROLINA	28,568
27.	CONNECTICUT	28,312
28.	OKLAHOMA	26,680
29.	OREGON	26,100
30.	IOWA	25,233
31.	KANSAS	23,537
32.	UTAH	22,733
33.	MISSISSIPPI	21,931
34.	ARKANSAS	19,447
35.	NEW MEXICO	15,629
36.	NEBRASKA	13,487
37.	WEST VIRGINIA	12,816
38.	NEVADA	11,302
39.	HAWAII	10,567
40.	IDAHO	10,196
41.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	8,453
42.	MAINE	8,097
43.	RHODE ISLAND	7,202
44.	MONTANA	6,491
45.	SOUTH DAKOTA	6,345
46.	ALASKA	6,149
47.	DELAWARE	6,007
48.	DIST. OF COL.	5,214
49.	NORTH DAKOTA	5,098
50.	VERMONT	3,926
51.	WYOMING	3,811
	UNITED STATES	2,264,181

U.S. Public Health Service, birth data(from Internet/Nestcape database).

A-12. POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF LAND AREA, 1994

1.	DIST. OF COL.	9,347
2.	NEW JERSEY	1,065
3.	RHODE ISLAND	954
4.	MASSACHUSETTS	771
5.	CONNECTICUT	676
6.	MARYLAND	512
7.	NEW YORK	385
8.	DELAWARE	361
9.	OHIO	271
10.	PENNSYLVANIA	269
11.	FLORIDA	258
12.	ILLINOIS	211
13.	CALIFORNIA	202
14.	HAWAII	184
15.	MICHIGAN	167
16.	VIRGINIA	166
17.	INDIANA	160
18.	NORTH CAROLINA	145
19.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	127
20.	TENNESSEE	126
21.	GEORGIA	122
	SOUTH CAROLINA	122
23.	LOUISIANA	99
24.	KENTUCKY	96
25.	WISCONSIN	94
26.	ALABAMA	83
27.	WASHINGTON	80
28.	MISSOURI	77
29.	WEST VIRGINIA	76
	UNITED STATES	74
30.	TEXAS	70
31.	VERMONT	63
32.	MINNESOTA	57
	MISSISSIPPI	57
34.	IOWA	51
35.	ARKANSAS	47
	OKLAHOMA	47
37.	MAINE	40
38.	ARIZONA	36
39.	COLORADO	35
40.	OREGON	32
41.	KANSAS	31
42.	UTAH	23
43.	NEBRASKA	21
44.	IDAHO	14
	NEW MEXICO	14
46.	NEVADA	13
47.	SOUTH DAKOTA	10
48.	NORTH DAKOTA	9
49.	MONTANA	6
50.	WYOMING	5
51.	ALASKA	1

Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1995*, p. 29.

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Series B—Enrollment, Attendance, and Membership

Tables in Series B feature data on student participation in public elementary and secondary schools. The tables include current statistics on pupils enrolled and the change in enrollment over the previous year. These tables indicate change in relative demand for public school services and staff.

Alternative measures of public school participation also are included in this series. Average Daily Attendance (ADA) and Average Daily Membership (ADM) are presented in Tables B-4 through B-7 and differ from fall enrollment counts in that they present averages of pupil participation *year round*. Departments of education in six states do not provide data for ADM, and these instances are identified as "NA" in Tables B-5 and B-6 and throughout other series as appropriate. Also, there are no U.S. totals or computed averages using ADM, as national figures for this measure cannot be considered to represent totals or averages for all states.

Table B-9 shows the percent change in the number of high school graduates over a ten-year period, useful in predicting demand for higher education services in future years.

Please see page 51 for additional information provided by the state education departments to help explain data reported for their states in Series B tables.

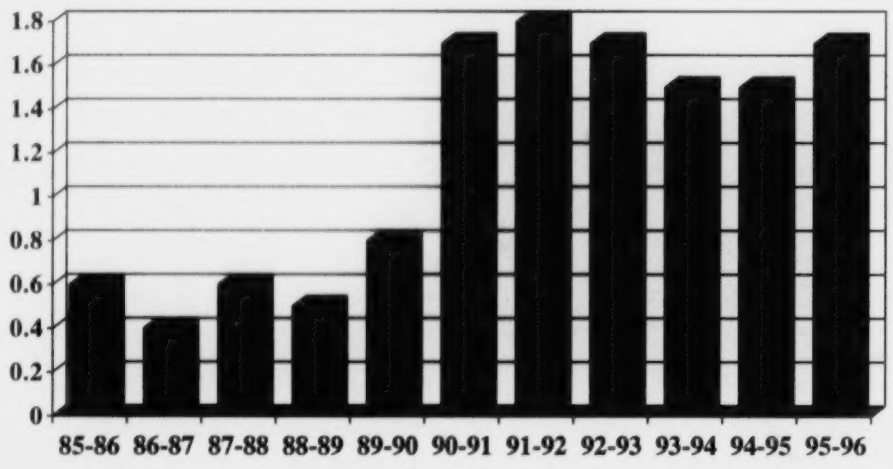
Percent change in total K-12 public school enrollment is displayed in Figure B. Declines that characterized the first half of the 1980s have reversed since 1985. Accommodating the increase has required and will continue to require increased physical and financial resources just to maintain a level measure of educational services (Table B-3).

Figure B. Percent Change: Fall Enrollment

Tables

B-1. Number of Public School Districts (operating), 1995-96
B-2. Public School Enrollment, Fall 1995
B-3. Percent Change in Public School Enrollment, Fall 1994 to Fall 1995
B-4. Average Daily Attendance in Public Schools, 1995-96
B-5. Average Daily Membership in Public Schools, 1995-96
B-6. Average Daily Attendance as Percent of Average Daily Membership, 1995-96
B-7. Average Daily Attendance as Percent of Fall Enrollment, 1995-96
B-8. Number of Public High School Graduates, 1995-96
B-9. Percent Change in Number of High School Graduates, 1985-86 to 1995-96

Figure B. Percent Change: Fall Enrollment 1985-86 to 1995-96



B-1. NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS (OPERATING), 1995-96

1.	TEXAS	1,044
2.	CALIFORNIA	999
3.	ILLINOIS	910
4.	NEW YORK	709
5.	NEBRASKA	653
6.	MICHIGAN	651
7.	OHIO	611
8.	NEW JERSEY	594
9.	OKLAHOMA	577
10.	MISSOURI	525
11.	PENNSYLVANIA	500
12.	MONTANA	465
13.	WISCONSIN	426
14.	IOWA	384
15.	MINNESOTA	362
16.	MASSACHUSETTS	347
17.	ARKANSAS	311
18.	VERMONT	306
19.	KANSAS	304
20.	WASHINGTON	296
21.	INDIANA	294
22.	NORTH DAKOTA	234
	OREGON	234
24.	MAINE	231
25.	ARIZONA	223
26.	GEORGIA	180
27.	COLORADO	176
	KENTUCKY	176
29.	SOUTH DAKOTA	172
30.	CONNECTICUT	166
31.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	162
32.	MISSISSIPPI	153
33.	TENNESSEE	139
34.	VIRGINIA	136
35.	ALABAMA	127
36.	NORTH CAROLINA	119
37.	IDAHO	112
38.	SOUTH CAROLINA	93
39.	NEW MEXICO	89
40.	FLORIDA	67
41.	LOUISIANA	66
42.	WEST VIRGINIA	55
43.	ALASKA	54
44.	WYOMING	49
45.	UTAH	40
46.	RHODE ISLAND	36
47.	MARYLAND	24
48.	DELAWARE	19
49.	NEVADA	17
50.	DIST. OF COL.	1
	HAWAII	1
	UNITED STATES	14,619

NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

*Data estimated by NEA.

B-2. PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, FALL 1995

1.	CALIFORNIA	5,467,224
2.	TEXAS	3,740,260
3.	NEW YORK	2,827,700
4.	FLORIDA	2,176,222
5.	ILLINOIS	1,943,623
6.	OHIO	1,837,131
7.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,787,533
8.	MICHIGAN	1,655,825
9.	GEORGIA	1,311,126
10.	NEW JERSEY	1,192,809
11.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,172,894
12.	VIRGINIA	1,079,854
13.	INDIANA	976,566
14.	WASHINGTON	957,969
15.	MASSACHUSETTS	914,726
16.	TENNESSEE	880,960
17.	MISSOURI	873,638
18.	WISCONSIN	870,175
19.	MINNESOTA	834,158
20.	MARYLAND	805,544
21.	LOUISIANA	784,659
22.	ARIZONA	762,096
23.	ALABAMA	735,912
24.	COLORADO	656,279
25.	KENTUCKY	639,251
26.	SOUTH CAROLINA	637,096
27.	OKLAHOMA	616,500
28.	OREGON	527,060
29.	CONNECTICUT	518,078
30.	MISSISSIPPI	503,602
31.	IOWA	502,343
32.	UTAH	473,666
33.	KANSAS	463,008
34.	ARKANSAS	451,877
35.	WEST VIRGINIA	306,451
36.	NEW MEXICO	303,792
37.	NEBRASKA	288,683
38.	NEVADA	265,041
39.	IDAHO	243,097
40.	MAINE	214,208
41.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	194,171
42.	HAWAII	186,581
43.	MONTANA	165,537
44.	RHODE ISLAND	149,802
45.	SOUTH DAKOTA	136,404
46.	ALASKA	132,379*
47.	NORTH DAKOTA	119,100
48.	DELAWARE	108,461
49.	VERMONT	105,547
50.	WYOMING	99,859
51.	DIST. OF COL.	79,802
	UNITED STATES	44,676,279

NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

B-3. PERCENT CHANGE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, FALL 1994 TO FALL 1995

1.	NEVADA	5.7
2.	ALASKA	4.2*
3.	ARIZONA	3.4
4.	GEORGIA	3.2
5.	FLORIDA	3.1
6.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2.6
7.	COLORADO	2.5
8.	CALIFORNIA	2.4
9.	MASSACHUSETTS	2.3
	NORTH CAROLINA	2.3
11.	CONNECTICUT	2.2
	NEW YORK	2.2
13.	MICHIGAN	2.1
14.	HAWAII	2.0
15.	TEXAS	1.9
	WASHINGTON	1.9
17.	MARYLAND	1.8
	VIRGINIA	1.8
	UNITED STATES	1.7
19.	MINNESOTA	1.6
	NEW JERSEY	1.6
	TENNESSEE	1.6
	RHODE ISLAND	1.6
23.	DELAWARE	1.5
24.	ILLINOIS	1.4
25.	ARKANSAS	1.3
	MISSOURI	1.3
	PENNSYLVANIA	1.3
28.	OREGON	1.2
29.	WISCONSIN	1.1
	IDAHO	1.1
	OKLAHOMA	1.1
32.	NEBRASKA	1.0
	VERMONT	1.0
34.	INDIANA	0.9
35.	MAINE	0.8
36.	MONTANA	0.7
	SOUTH DAKOTA	0.7
	NEW MEXICO	0.7
39.	OHIO	0.5
	UTAH	0.5
	KANSAS	0.5
42.	IOWA	0.4
43.	ALABAMA	0.3
44.	MISSISSIPPI	0.1
45.	KENTUCKY	0.0
46.	NORTH DAKOTA	-0.2
	LOUISIANA	-0.2
48.	WYOMING	-0.5
	SOUTH CAROLINA	-0.5
50.	DIST. OF COL.	-0.8
51.	WEST VIRGINIA	-1.1

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

B-4. AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1995-96

1.	CALIFORNIA	5,378,508
2.	TEXAS	3,456,000
3.	NEW YORK	2,490,647*
4.	FLORIDA	1,947,777
5.	ILLINOIS	1,739,557
6.	OHIO	1,692,200
7.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,639,900
8.	MICHIGAN	1,523,359
9.	GEORGIA	1,198,336
10.	NEW JERSEY	1,115,142*
11.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,095,863
12.	VIRGINIA	1,005,609*
13.	WASHINGTON	894,421
14.	INDIANA	893,401
15.	MASSACHUSETTS	847,784
16.	TENNESSEE	819,139
17.	MISSOURI	796,361*
18.	WISCONSIN	779,074
19.	MINNESOTA	771,850
20.	MARYLAND	744,770
21.	LOUISIANA	734,832
22.	ARIZONA	705,831
23.	ALABAMA	705,809
24.	COLORADO	608,633
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	605,526
26.	OKLAHOMA	573,600
27.	KENTUCKY	569,678
28.	CONNECTICUT	490,102
29.	OREGON	482,000
30.	IOWA	473,471
31.	MISSISSIPPI	470,657
32.	UTAH	444,680
33.	ARKANSAS	421,282
34.	KANSAS	415,319
35.	WEST VIRGINIA	283,774
36.	NEW MEXICO	273,413
37.	NEBRASKA	270,523*
38.	NEVADA	243,497
39.	IDAHO	228,370
40.	MAINE	202,227
41.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	177,087
42.	HAWAII	171,746
43.	MONTANA	149,150
44.	RHODE ISLAND	137,362
45.	SOUTH DAKOTA	128,422
46.	NORTH DAKOTA	113,946
47.	ALASKA	108,886*
48.	DELAWARE	99,772
49.	WYOMING	93,190
50.	VERMONT	91,863
51.	DIST. OF COL.	71,001
	UNITED STATES	41,375,347

NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank. NOTE: California ADA count includes excused absences

*Data estimated by NEA

B-5. AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1995-96

1.	NEW YORK	2,744,184*
2.	FLORIDA	2,096,188
3.	ILLINOIS	1,871,002
4.	OHIO	1,811,800
5.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,769,000
6.	GEORGIA	1,311,126
7.	NEW JERSEY	1,192,872*
8.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,155,180
9.	VIRGINIA	1,069,970
10.	WASHINGTON	954,558
11.	INDIANA	936,546
12.	MASSACHUSETTS	915,751
13.	TENNESSEE	875,762
14.	WISCONSIN	831,864
15.	MINNESOTA	823,419
16.	MARYLAND	799,057
17.	LOUISIANA	777,586
18.	ARIZONA	752,864
19.	ALABAMA	734,267
20.	SOUTH CAROLINA	633,080
21	KENTUCKY	627,260
22.	OKLAHOMA	611,000
23.	OREGON	519,200
24.	CONNECTICUT	518,900
25.	MISSISSIPPI	496,924
26.	IOWA	496,803
27.	UTAH	469,964
28.	ARKANSAS	447,892
29.	KANSAS	438,100
30.	NEW MEXICO	303,792
31.	WEST VIRGINIA	303,386
32.	NEBRASKA	284,396*
33.	NEVADA	264,507
34.	MAINE	213,337
35.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	186,888
36.	HAWAII	184,408
37.	MONTANA	163,800
38.	RHODE ISLAND	148,739
39.	SOUTH DAKOTA	134,289
40.	ALASKA	129,479*
41.	NORTH DAKOTA	118,538
42.	DELAWARE	106,884
43.	WYOMING	98,635
44.	VERMONT	96,918
45.	DIST. OF COL.	77,409
	CALIFORNIA	NA
	COLORADO	NA
	IDAHO	NA
	MICHIGAN	NA
	MISSOURI	NA
	TEXAS	NA
	UNITED STATES	NA

NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

B-6. AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP, 1995-96

1.	NORTH DAKOTA	96.1
	ALABAMA	96.1
3.	SOUTH CAROLINA	95.6
	SOUTH DAKOTA	95.6
5.	INDIANA	95.4
6.	IOWA	95.3
7.	NEBRASKA	95.1*
8.	NORTH CAROLINA	94.9
9.	KANSAS	94.8
	MAINE	94.8
	VERMONT	94.8
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	94.8
13.	MISSISSIPPI	94.7
14.	UTAH	94.6
15.	LOUISIANA	94.5
	WYOMING	94.5
	CONNECTICUT	94.5
18.	ARKANSAS	94.1
19.	VIRGINIA	94.0*
20.	OKLAHOMA	93.9
21.	ARIZONA	93.8
22.	MINNESOTA	93.7
	WASHINGTON	93.7
	WISCONSIN	93.7
25.	WEST VIRGINIA	93.5
	TENNESSEE	93.5
	NEW JERSEY	93.5*
28.	OHIO	93.4
29.	DELAWARE	93.3
30.	MARYLAND	93.2
31.	HAWAII	93.1
32.	ILLINOIS	93.0
33.	FLORIDA	92.9
34.	OREGON	92.8
35.	PENNSYLVANIA	92.7
36.	MASSACHUSETTS	92.6
37.	RHODE ISLAND	92.4
38.	NEVADA	92.1
39.	DIST. OF COL.	91.7
40.	GEORGIA	91.4
41.	MONTANA	91.1
42.	KENTUCKY	90.8
	NEW YORK	90.8*
44.	NEW MEXICO	90.0
45.	ALASKA	84.1*
	CALIFORNIA	NA
	COLORADO	NA
	IDAHO	NA
	MICHIGAN	NA
	MISSOURI	NA
	TEXAS	NA
	UNITED STATES	NA

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* databank. NOTE: California ADA count includes excused absences

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B-7. AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AS PERCENT OF FALL ENROLLMENT, 1995-96

1.	CALIFORNIA	98.4
2.	ALABAMA	95.9
3.	NORTH DAKOTA	95.7
4.	SOUTH CAROLINA	95.0
5.	CONNECTICUT	94.6
6.	MAINE	94.4
7.	IOWA	94.3
8.	SOUTH DAKOTA	94.1
9.	IDAHO	93.9
	UTAH	93.9
11.	NEBRASKA	93.7*
12.	LOUISIANA	93.6
13.	NEW JERSEY	93.5*
	MISSISSIPPI	93.5
15.	NORTH CAROLINA	93.4
	WASHINGTON	93.4
17.	WYOMING	93.3
18.	ARKANSAS	93.2
19.	VIRGINIA	93.1*
20.	OKLAHOMA	93.0
	TENNESSEE	93.0
22.	COLORADO	92.7
	MASSACHUSETTS	92.7
24.	ARIZONA	92.6
	UNITED STATES	92.6
	WEST VIRGINIA	92.6
26.	MINNESOTA	92.5
	MARYLAND	92.5
28.	TEXAS	92.4
29.	OHIO	92.1
30.	HAWAII	92.0
	MICHIGAN	92.0
	DELAWARE	92.0
33.	NEVADA	91.9
34.	PENNSYLVANIA	91.7
	RHODE ISLAND	91.7
36.	INDIANA	91.5
	OREGON	91.5
38.	GEORGIA	91.4
39.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	91.2
	MISSOURI	91.2*
41.	MONTANA	90.1
42.	NEW MEXICO	90.0
43.	KANSAS	89.7
44.	WISCONSIN	89.5
	FLORIDA	89.5
	ILLINOIS	89.5
47.	KENTUCKY	89.1
48.	DIST. OF COL.	89.0
49.	NEW YORK	88.1*
50.	VERMONT	87.0
51.	ALASKA	82.3*

NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.
NOTE: California ADA count includes excused absences

*Data estimated by NEA

B-8 NUMBER OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, 1995-96

1.	CALIFORNIA	262,441*
2.	TEXAS	172,659
3.	NEW YORK	134,500
4.	PENNSYLVANIA	108,750
5.	ILLINOIS	105,103
6.	OHIO	104,220
7.	FLORIDA	89,941
8.	MICHIGAN	81,854*
9.	NEW JERSEY	64,965
10.	VIRGINIA	59,644
11.	GEORGIA	59,406
12.	NORTH CAROLINA	57,432
13.	INDIANA	57,219
14.	WISCONSIN	51,710
15.	MINNESOTA	50,621
16.	WASHINGTON	50,314
17.	MASSACHUSETTS	48,674
18.	MISSOURI	46,775*
19.	TENNESSEE	43,525
20.	MARYLAND	41,660
21.	KENTUCKY	36,515
22.	LOUISIANA	36,467
23.	ALABAMA	35,992
24.	COLORADO	33,449*
25.	OKLAHOMA	32,800
26.	SOUTH CAROLINA	32,500
27.	ARIZONA	32,361
28.	IOWA	31,504
29.	UTAH	27,818
30.	OREGON	27,500
31.	CONNECTICUT	26,270
32.	KANSAS	26,175
33.	ARKANSAS	24,628
34.	MISSISSIPPI	23,044
35.	WEST VIRGINIA	20,531
36.	NEBRASKA	18,025*
37.	NEW MEXICO	14,980
38.	IDAHO	14,539
39.	MAINE	12,757
40.	MONTANA	10,253
41.	NEVADA	10,200
42.	HAWAII	10,004
43.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	9,925
44.	SOUTH DAKOTA	8,439
45.	NORTH DAKOTA	7,967
46.	RHODE ISLAND	7,693
47.	ALASKA	5,903*
48.	WYOMING	5,886
49.	VERMONT	5,603
50.	DELAWARE	5,543
51.	DIST. OF COL.	2,573
	UNITED STATES	2,289,257

NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

B-9. PERCENT CHANGE IN NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, 1985-86 TO 1995-96

1.	UTAH	40.7
2.	IDAHO	20.6
3.	ARIZONA	17.5
4.	NEVADA	16.2
5.	CALIFORNIA	14.6*
6.	FLORIDA	10.3
7.	WASHINGTON	9.8
8.	SOUTH DAKOTA	7.2
9.	TEXAS	7.1
10.	ALASKA	5.7*
11.	WYOMING	5.4
12.	MONTANA	5.0
13.	NORTH DAKOTA	4.7
14.	OREGON	4.6
15.	HAWAII	3.0
16.	COLORADO	2.5*
17.	NEBRASKA	2.3*
	KANSAS	2.3
19.	TENNESSEE	0.6
20.	GEORGIA	0.5
21.	MAINE	-1.9
22.	KENTUCKY	-2.1
23.	NEW MEXICO	-3.2
24.	OKLAHOMA	-3.5
25.	VERMONT	-3.6
	UNITED STATES	-4.1
26.	DELAWARE	-4.3
27.	MISSOURI	-4.9*
28.	MINNESOTA	-5.5
	VIRGINIA	-5.5
30.	SOUTH CAROLINA	-5.6
31.	ARKANSAS	-6.1
	WEST VIRGINIA	-6.1
33.	INDIANA	-6.5
34.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	-7.6
35.	ILLINOIS	-8.1
36.	MISSISSIPPI	-8.3
37.	LOUISIANA	-8.6
38.	IOWA	-9.1
39.	ALABAMA	-9.2
40.	MARYLAND	-10.8
41.	PENNSYLVANIA	-11.5
42.	RHODE ISLAND	-12.1
	WISCONSIN	-12.1
44.	NORTH CAROLINA	-12.8
45.	OHIO	-13.3
46.	NEW YORK	-17.1
47.	MICHIGAN	-19.0*
48.	CONNECTICUT	-20.3
	NEW JERSEY	-20.3
50.	MASSACHUSETTS	-20.5
51.	DIST. OF COL.	-33.6

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

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Series C—Faculty

Personnel in local public schools and in public institutions of higher education are the focus of tables in Series C. Changes in the number of staff employed in education institutions as well as their levels of compensation reflect trends in enrollment, economy, and program priorities expressed by state residents.

The number of staff employed in public schools is featured in Table C-1. The statistics for full-time employment in higher education normally presented in Tables C-2 through C-4 are not available from the Bureau of the Census at this time. The latest data available are for 1991, and they were published in *Rankings* 1993 and 1994. Three tables of pupil load—pupils enrolled per teacher, pupils in ADA per teacher, and pupils in ADM per teacher—are presented in Tables C-6 through C-8.

Average salaries of public classroom teachers and total instructional staff are featured in C-10 through C-23. These average salary data are presented in "current" or unadjusted dollars and also in "constant" or inflation-adjusted dollars. These computations employ the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U), converted to a school-year basis, using the 1984-85 school year as the base (1984-85 = 100.0).

The presentation of salary changes in constant dollar terms enables identification of salary increases attributable to inflation. The resulting picture for most states is a salary gain over the past decade far below what the public may intend or know of. As an advocacy tool, the use of these salary data can do much to dispel myths of huge jumps in the purchasing power of teacher salaries.

Please see page 51 for additional information provided by the state education departments to help explain data reported for their states in Series C tables.

Figure C traces the percent change in average salaries paid teachers from 1986 to 1996. While increases ranged between 5 and 6 percent for several years, this year's increase of only 3.0 percent was the fifth consecutive year below that benchmark. When adjusted for inflation, the average salary has increased by 5.1 percent over the decade (Tables C-15, C-16).

Figure C. Percent Change: Teacher Salaries

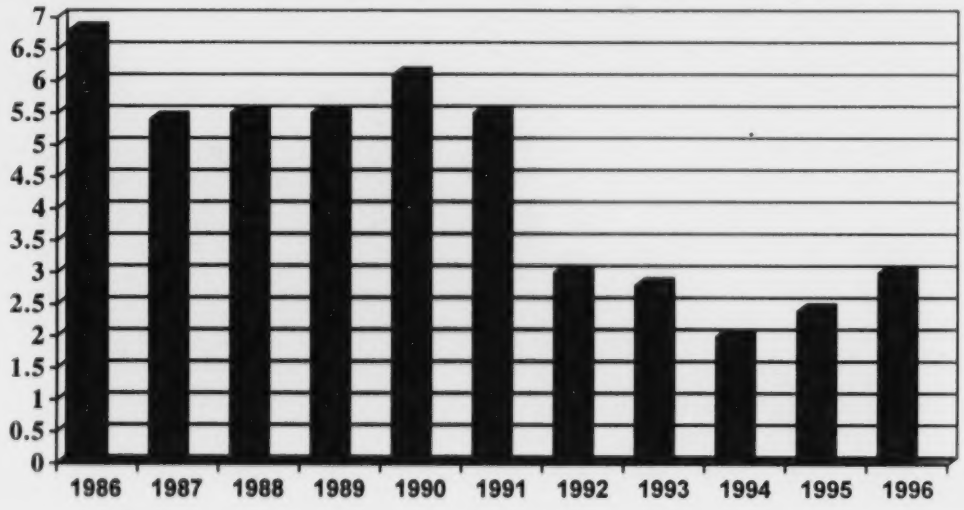
Tables

C-1. Total Instructional Staff in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1995-96
C-5. Number of Teachers in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1995-96
C-6. Pupils Enrolled per Teacher in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, Fall 1995
C-7. Pupils in Average Daily Attendance per Teacher in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1995-96

Tables (cont.)

C-8. Pupils in Average Daily Membership per Teacher in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1995-96
C-9. Percent of Public School Teachers Who Are Men, 1995-96
C-10. Average Salaries of Public School Teachers, 1994-95 (Revised)
C-11. Average Salaries of Public School Teachers as Percent of National Average, 1994-95 (Revised)
C-12. Average Salaries of Public School Teachers, 1995-96
C-13. Average Salaries of Public School Teachers as Percent of National Average, 1995-96
C-14. Percent Change in Average Salaries of Public School Teachers, 1985-86 to 1995-96 (Current Dollars)
C-15. Percent Change in Average Salaries of Public School Teachers 1985-86 to 1995-96 (Constant Dollars)
C-16. Percent Change in Average Salaries of Public School Teachers, 1994-95 to 1995-96
C-17. Average Salaries of Instructional Staff in Public Schools, 1994-95 (Revised)
C-18. Average Salaries of Instructional Staff as Percent of National Average, 1994-95 (Revised)
C-19. Average Salaries of Instructional Staff in Public Schools, 1995-96
C-20. Average Salaries of Instructional Staff as Percent of National Average, 1995-96
C-21. Percent Change in Average Instructional Staff Salaries, 1985-86 to 1995-96 (Current Dollars)
C-22. Percent Change in Average Instructional Staff Salaries, 1985-86 to 1995-96 (Constant Dollars)
C-23. Percent Change in Average Instructional Staff Salaries, 1994-95 to 1995-96

Figure C. Percent Change: Teacher Salaries



C-1. TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1995-96

1.	TEXAS	268,166
2.	CALIFORNIA	249,440
3.	NEW YORK	219,650
4.	FLORIDA	151,007
5.	ILLINOIS	127,104
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	123,388
7.	OHIO	121,489
8.	NEW JERSEY	108,254
9.	GEORGIA	91,269
10.	VIRGINIA	86,736*
11.	MICHIGAN	85,023*
12.	NORTH CAROLINA	82,518
13.	MASSACHUSETTS	72,613
14.	MISSOURI	67,253
15.	INDIANA	62,870
16.	WISCONSIN	59,867
17.	TENNESSEE	58,522
18.	LOUISIANA	55,055
19.	WASHINGTON	53,841
20.	MARYLAND	53,647
21.	MINNESOTA	53,550
22.	ALABAMA	49,939
23.	SOUTH CAROLINA	45,122
24.	OKLAHOMA	44,290
25.	ARIZONA	43,590*
26.	KENTUCKY	42,337
27.	CONNECTICUT	42,170
28.	COLORADO	39,092
29.	IOWA	36,203
30.	KANSAS	34,845
31.	MISSISSIPPI	32,599
32.	OREGON	31,060
33.	ARKANSAS	30,987
34.	WEST VIRGINIA	23,421
35.	NEBRASKA	22,662
36.	UTAH	21,833
37.	NEW MEXICO	21,608
38.	MAINE	18,251
39.	NEVADA	15,681
40.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	14,648
41.	IDAHO	14,360
42.	HAWAII	12,785
43.	RHODE ISLAND	11,485
44.	MONTANA	11,395
45.	SOUTH DAKOTA	10,204
46.	DIST. OF COL.	8,857
47.	ALASKA	8,801*
48.	VERMONT	8,800
49.	NORTH DAKOTA	8,594
50.	WYOMING	7,452
51.	DELAWARE	7,257
	UNITED STATES	2,971,590

NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

*Data estimated by NEA

C-5. NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1995-96

1.	TEXAS	240,371
2.	CALIFORNIA	226,800
3.	NEW YORK	196,600
4.	FLORIDA	131,419
5.	ILLINOIS	115,421
6.	OHIO	105,334
7.	PENNSYLVANIA	104,921
8.	NEW JERSEY	86,941
9.	GEORGIA	80,616
10.	VIRGINIA	74,210*
11.	MICHIGAN	72,702*
12.	NORTH CAROLINA	72,173
13.	MASSACHUSETTS	62,710
14.	MISSOURI	57,668
15.	INDIANA	55,840
16.	WISCONSIN	53,592
17.	TENNESSEE	50,723
18.	LOUISIANA	48,883
19.	MINNESOTA	48,400
20.	WASHINGTON	46,784
21.	MARYLAND	46,227
22.	ALABAMA	44,294
23.	ARIZONA	39,550*
24.	OKLAHOMA	39,420
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	39,023
26.	KENTUCKY	37,407
27.	CONNECTICUT	36,273
28.	COLORADO	35,388
29.	IOWA	32,360
30.	KANSAS	30,729
31.	MISSISSIPPI	29,203
32.	OREGON	27,220
33.	ARKANSAS	26,896
34.	WEST VIRGINIA	20,915
35.	NEBRASKA	19,873
36.	UTAH	19,864
37.	NEW MEXICO	18,760
38.	MAINE	15,333
39.	NEVADA	13,685
40.	IDAHO	12,784
41.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	12,399
42.	HAWAII	10,789
43.	RHODE ISLAND	10,176
44.	MONTANA	10,079
45.	SOUTH DAKOTA	8,854
46.	NORTH DAKOTA	7,792
47.	ALASKA	7,711*
48.	VERMONT	7,480
49.	WYOMING	6,733
50.	DELAWARE	6,464
51.	DIST. OF COL.	5,623
	UNITED STATES	2,611,412

NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

C-6. PUPILS ENROLLED PER TEACHER IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, FALL 1995

1.	CALIFORNIA	24.1
2.	UTAH	23.8
3.	MICHIGAN	22.8*
4.	WASHINGTON	20.5
5.	NEVADA	19.4
	OREGON	19.4
7.	ARIZONA	19.3*
8.	IDAHO	19.0
9.	COLORADO	18.5
10.	INDIANA	17.5
11.	OHIO	17.4
	MARYLAND	17.4
	TENNESSEE	17.4
14.	HAWAII	17.3
15.	MISSISSIPPI	17.2
	MINNESOTA	17.2
	ALASKA	17.2*
	UNITED STATES	17.1
18.	KENTUCKY	17.1
19.	PENNSYLVANIA	17.0
20.	ILLINOIS	16.8
	ARKANSAS	16.8
	DELAWARE	16.8
23.	ALABAMA	16.6
	FLORIDA	16.6
25.	MONTANA	16.4
26.	SOUTH CAROLINA	16.3
	GEORGIA	16.3
	NORTH CAROLINA	16.3
29.	WISCONSIN	16.2
	NEW MEXICO	16.2
31.	LOUISIANA	16.1
32.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	15.7
33.	OKLAHOMA	15.6
	TEXAS	15.6
35.	IOWA	15.5
36.	SOUTH DAKOTA	15.4
37.	NORTH DAKOTA	15.3
38.	MISSOURI	15.1
	KANSAS	15.1
40.	WYOMING	14.8
41.	RHODE ISLAND	14.7
	WEST VIRGINIA	14.7
43.	MASSACHUSETTS	14.6
	VIRGINIA	14.6*
45.	NEBRASKA	14.5
46.	NEW YORK	14.4
47.	CONNECTICUT	14.3
48.	DIST. OF COL.	14.2
49.	VERMONT	14.1
50.	MAINE	14.0
51.	NEW JERSEY	13.7
	MEAN	17.1
	MEDIAN	16.3
	RANGE	10.4
	SDEV.	2.7
	CV	15.8

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

C-7. PUPILS IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE PER TEACHER IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1995-96

1.	CALIFORNIA	23.7
2.	UTAH	22.4
3.	MICHIGAN	21.0*
4.	WASHINGTON	19.1
5.	IDAHO	17.9
6.	ARIZONA	17.8*
	NEVADA	17.8
8.	OREGON	17.7
9.	COLORADO	17.2
10.	TENNESSEE	16.1
	MISSISSIPPI	16.1
	MARYLAND	16.1
	OHIO	16.1
14.	INDIANA	16.0
15.	MINNESOTA	15.9
	ALABAMA	15.9
	HAWAII	15.9
	UNITED STATES	15.8
18.	ARKANSAS	15.7
19.	PENNSYLVANIA	15.6
20.	SOUTH CAROLINA	15.5
21.	DELAWARE	15.4
22.	KENTUCKY	15.2
	NORTH CAROLINA	15.2
24.	ILLINOIS	15.1
25.	LOUISIANA	15.0
26.	GEORGIA	14.9
27.	FLORIDA	14.8
	MONTANA	14.8
29.	IOWA	14.6
	NORTH DAKOTA	14.6
	NEW MEXICO	14.6
	OKLAHOMA	14.6
33.	WISCONSIN	14.5
	SOUTH DAKOTA	14.5
35.	TEXAS	14.4
36.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	14.3
37.	ALASKA	14.1*
38.	WYOMING	13.8
	MISSOURI	13.8*
40.	NEBRASKA	13.6*
	WEST VIRGINIA	13.6
	VIRGINIA	13.6*
43.	MASSACHUSETTS	13.5
	KANSAS	13.5
	CONNECTICUT	13.5
	RHODE ISLAND	13.5
47.	MAINE	13.2
48.	NEW JERSEY	12.8*
49.	NEW YORK	12.7*
50.	DIST. OF COL.	12.6
51.	VERMONT	12.3
	MEAN	15.8
	MEDIAN	14.9
	RANGE	11.4
	SDEV.	2.6

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank. NOTE: California ADA count includes excused absences

*Data estimated by NEA

C-8. PUPILS IN AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP PER TEACHER IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1995-96

1.	UTAH	23.7
2.	WASHINGTON	20.4
3.	NEVADA	19.3
4.	OREGON	19.1
5.	ARIZONA	19.0*
6.	MARYLAND	17.3
	TENNESSEE	17.3
8.	OHIO	17.2
9.	HAWAII	17.1
10.	MISSISSIPPI	17.0
	MINNESOTA	17.0
12.	PENNSYLVANIA	16.9
13.	ALASKA	16.8*
	INDIANA	16.8
	KENTUCKY	16.8
16.	ARKANSAS	16.7
17.	ALABAMA	16.6
18.	DELAWARE	16.5
19.	GEORGIA	16.3
	MONTANA	16.3
21.	SOUTH CAROLINA	16.2
	ILLINOIS	16.2
	NEW MEXICO	16.2
24.	NORTH CAROLINA	16.0
	FLORIDA	16.0
26.	LOUISIANA	15.9
27.	WISCONSIN	15.5
	OKLAHOMA	15.5
29.	IOWA	15.4
30.	NORTH DAKOTA	15.2
	SOUTH DAKOTA	15.2
32.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	15.1
33.	WYOMING	14.6
	RHODE ISLAND	14.6
	MASSACHUSETTS	14.6
36.	WEST VIRGINIA	14.5
37.	VIRGINIA	14.4*
38.	NEBRASKA	14.3*
	CONNECTICUT	14.3
	KANSAS	14.3
41.	NEW YORK	14.0*
42.	MAINE	13.9
43.	DIST. OF COL.	13.8
44.	NEW JERSEY	13.7*
45.	VERMONT	13.0
	CALIFORNIA	NA
	COLORADO	NA
	IDAHO	NA
	MICHIGAN	NA
	MISSOURI	NA
	TEXAS	NA
	UNITED STATES	NA

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

C-9. PERCENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS WHO ARE MEN, 1995-96

1.	MASSACHUSETTS	37.9
2.	MICHIGAN	37.1*
3.	OREGON	34.2
4.	WYOMING	34.1
5.	MINNESOTA	34.0
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	33.8
7.	MONTANA	33.0
8.	ALASKA	32.9*
9.	WISCONSIN	32.7
	WASHINGTON	32.7
11.	KANSAS	32.4
12.	IOWA	31.2
13.	MAINE	30.6
14.	INDIANA	30.5
15.	IDAHO	30.3
16.	VERMONT	30.2
	NORTH DAKOTA	30.2
18.	UTAH	29.4
19.	CALIFORNIA	29.3
20.	ARIZONA	29.1*
21.	SOUTH DAKOTA	28.9
22.	NEBRASKA	28.8
23.	NEW YORK	28.7
24.	OHIO	28.4
25.	COLORADO	28.2
26.	ILLINOIS	27.5
27.	CONNECTICUT	27.4
	UNITED STATES	26.6
28.	DELAWARE	26.4
29.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	26.2
	WEST VIRGINIA	26.2
31.	RHODE ISLAND	26.0
32.	NEVADA	25.9
33.	NEW MEXICO	25.8
34.	NEW JERSEY	25.7
35.	OKLAHOMA	25.5
36.	MARYLAND	23.9
37.	FLORIDA	23.6
38.	HAWAII	23.1
39.	MISSOURI	22.5
	TEXAS	22.5
41.	ARKANSAS	22.0
42.	TENNESSEE	21.6
43.	KENTUCKY	21.1
44.	DIST. OF COL.	20.0
45.	ALABAMA	19.1
46.	VIRGINIA	18.4*
47.	NORTH CAROLINA	18.3
	LOUISIANA	18.3
49.	MISSISSIPPI	17.7
50.	SOUTH CAROLINA	16.7
51.	GEORGIA	16.6
	MEAN	26.6
	MEDIAN	27.5
	RANGE	21.3
	SDEV.	7.1
	CV	26.7

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

C-10. AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, 1994-95 (REVISED)

1.	CONNECTICUT	$50,045
2.	ALASKA	47,951
3.	NEW YORK	47,612
4.	NEW JERSEY	46,087
5.	PENNSYLVANIA	44,510
6.	DIST. OF COL.	43,700
7.	MICHIGAN	41,895
8.	CALIFORNIA	41,078
9.	RHODE ISLAND	40,729
10.	MARYLAND	40,661
11.	MASSACHUSETTS	40,600
12.	ILLINOIS	39,431
13.	DELAWARE	39,076
14.	OREGON	38,590
15.	HAWAII	38,518
16.	WISCONSIN	37,746
17.	OHIO	36,802
18.	INDIANA	36,785
	UNITED STATES	36,605
19.	WASHINGTON	36,151
20.	MINNESOTA	35,948
21.	VERMONT	35,406
22.	NEVADA	34,836
23.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	34,720
24.	KANSAS	34,652
25.	COLORADO	34,571
26.	VIRGINIA	33,987
27.	FLORIDA	32,588
28.	TENNESSEE	32,477
29.	GEORGIA	32,291
30.	KENTUCKY	32,257
31.	ARIZONA	32,175
32.	MAINE	31,972
33.	WEST VIRGINIA	31,944
34.	IOWA	31,511
35.	WYOMING	31,285
36.	TEXAS	31,223
37.	MISSOURI	31,189
38.	ALABAMA	31,144
39.	NEBRASKA	30,922
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	30,793
41.	SOUTH CAROLINA	30,279
42.	IDAHO	29,783
43.	UTAH	29,082
44.	ARKANSAS	28,934
45.	MONTANA	28,785
46.	NEW MEXICO	28,493
47.	OKLAHOMA	28,172
48.	MISSISSIPPI	26,818
49.	LOUISIANA	26,461
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	26,327
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	25,994
	MEAN	36,605
	MEDIAN	33,987
	RANGE	24,051
	SDEV.	8919.5
	CV	24.4

NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

*Data estimated by NEA

C-11. AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS AS PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 1994-95 (REVISED)

1.	CONNECTICUT	136.7
2.	ALASKA	131.0
3.	NEW YORK	130.1
4.	NEW JERSEY	125.9
5.	PENNSYLVANIA	121.6
6.	DIST. OF COL	119.4
7.	MICHIGAN	114.5
8.	CALIFORNIA	112.2
9.	RHODE ISLAND	111.3
10.	MARYLAND	111.1
11.	MASSACHUSETTS	110.9
12.	ILLINOIS	107.7
13.	DELAWARE	106.8
14.	OREGON	105.4
15.	HAWAII	105.2
16.	WISCONSIN	103.1
17.	OHIO	100.5
	INDIANA	100.5
	UNITED STATES	100.0
19.	WASHINGTON	98.8
20.	MINNESOTA	98.2
21.	VERMONT	96.7
22.	NEVADA	95.2
23.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	94.9
24.	KANSAS	94.7
25.	COLORADO	94.4
26.	VIRGINIA	92.8
27.	FLORIDA	89.0
28.	TENNESSEE	88.7
29.	GEORGIA	88.2
30.	KENTUCKY	88.1
31.	ARIZONA	87.9
32.	MAINE	87.3
	WEST VIRGINIA	87.3
34.	IOWA	86.1
35.	WYOMING	85.5
36.	TEXAS	85.3
37.	MISSOURI	85.2
38.	ALABAMA	85.1
39.	NEBRASKA	84.5
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	84.1
41.	SOUTH CAROLINA	82.7
42.	IDAHO	81.4
43.	UTAH	79.4
44.	ARKANSAS	79.0
45.	MONTANA	78.6
46.	NEW MEXICO	77.8
47.	OKLAHOMA	77.0
48.	MISSISSIPPI	73.3
49.	LOUISIANA	72.3
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	71.9
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	71.0
	MEAN	100.0
	MEDIAN	92.8
	RANGE	65.7
	SDEV.	24.4
	CV	24.4

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

C-12. AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, 1995-96

1.	CONNECTICUT	$50,254
2.	ALASKA	49,620*
3.	NEW YORK	48,115
4.	NEW JERSEY	47,910
5.	PENNSYLVANIA	46,087
6.	MICHIGAN	44,796*
7.	DIST. OF COL.	43,700
8.	CALIFORNIA	43,114*
9.	MASSACHUSETTS	42,882
10.	RHODE ISLAND	42,160*
11.	MARYLAND	41,215
12.	ILLINOIS	40,919
13.	DELAWARE	40,533
14.	OREGON	39,575
15.	WISCONSIN	38,182
16.	WASHINGTON	38,025
17.	OHIO	37,835
	UNITED STATES	37,685
18.	INDIANA	37,677
19.	MINNESOTA	36,937*
20.	VERMONT	36,295
21.	NEVADA	36,167
22.	HAWAII	35,807
23.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	35,792
24.	COLORADO	35,364
25.	KANSAS	35,134
26.	VIRGINIA	35,037
27.	GEORGIA	34,087
28.	MISSOURI	33,341
29.	FLORIDA	33,330
30.	TENNESSEE	33,126
31.	KENTUCKY	33,080
32.	MAINE	32,869
33.	ARIZONA	32,484*
34.	IOWA	32,372
35.	WEST VIRGINIA	32,155
36.	TEXAS	32,000
37.	SOUTH CAROLINA	31,622
38.	WYOMING	31,571
39.	NEBRASKA	31,496
40.	ALABAMA	31,313
41.	IDAHO	30,891
42.	UTAH	30,588
43.	NORTH CAROLINA	30,411
44.	NEW MEXICO	29,632
45.	MONTANA	29,364
46.	ARKANSAS	29,322
47.	OKLAHOMA	28,404
48.	MISSISSIPPI	27,692
49.	NORTH DAKOTA	26,969
50.	LOUISIANA	26,800
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	26,346
	MEAN	37,685
	MEDIAN	35,037
	RANGE	23,908
	SDEV.	9698.7
	CV	25.7

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank, and Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

C-13. AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS AS PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 1995-96

1.	CONNECTICUT	133.4
2.	ALASKA	131.7*
3.	NEW YORK	127.7
4.	NEW JERSEY	127.1
5.	PENNSYLVANIA	122.3
6.	MICHIGAN	118.9*
7.	DIST. OF COL.	116.0
8.	CALIFORNIA	114.4*
9.	MASSACHUSETTS	113.8
10.	RHODE ISLAND	111.9*
11.	MARYLAND	109.4
12.	ILLINOIS	108.6
13.	DELAWARE	107.6
14.	OREGON	105.0
15.	WISCONSIN	101.3
16.	WASHINGTON	100.9
17.	OHIO	100.4
	UNITED STATES	100.0
18.	INDIANA	100.0
19.	MINNESOTA	98.0*
20.	VERMONT	96.3
21.	NEVADA	96.0
22.	HAWAII	95.0
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	95.0
24.	COLORADO	93.8
25.	KANSAS	93.2
26.	VIRGINIA	93.0
27.	GEORGIA	90.5
28.	MISSOURI	88.5
29.	FLORIDA	88.4
30.	TENNESSEE	87.9
31.	KENTUCKY	87.8
32.	MAINE	87.2
33.	ARIZONA	86.2*
34.	IOWA	85.9
35.	WEST VIRGINIA	85.3
36.	TEXAS	84.9
37.	SOUTH CAROLINA	83.9
38.	WYOMING	83.8
39.	NEBRASKA	83.6
40.	ALABAMA	83.1
41.	IDAHO	82.0
42.	UTAH	81.2
43.	NORTH CAROLINA	80.7
44.	NEW MEXICO	78.6
45.	MONTANA	77.9
46.	ARKANSAS	77.8
47.	OKLAHOMA	75.4
48.	MISSISSIPPI	73.5
49.	NORTH DAKOTA	71.6
50.	LOUISIANA	71.1
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	69.9
	MEAN	100.0
	MEDIAN	93.0
	RANGE	63.5
	SDEV.	25.7
	CV	25.7

NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

*Data estimated by NEA

C-14. PERCENT CHANGE IN AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, 1985-86 TO 1995-96 (CURRENT DOLLARS)

1.	CONNECTICUT	88.9
2.	PENNSYLVANIA	78.3
3.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	76.6
4.	NEW JERSEY	76.3
5.	VERMONT	74.5
6.	MAINE	67.8
7.	DELAWARE	64.6
8.	MASSACHUSETTS	61.8
9.	KENTUCKY	57.9
10.	NEW YORK	57.8
11.	WEST VIRGINIA	55.9
12.	KANSAS	55.2
13.	TENNESSEE	54.9
	INDIANA	54.9
15.	OHIO	54.3
16.	OREGON	54.2
17.	MARYLAND	53.8
18.	ILLINOIS	52.1
19.	MISSOURI	51.9
20.	VIRGINIA	51.7
21.	NEBRASKA	50.4
22.	ARKANSAS	50.2
23.	MISSISSIPPI	49.9
24.	FLORIDA	49.8
	UNITED STATES	49.5
25.	IOWA	49.4
26.	MICHIGAN	49.0*
27.	CALIFORNIA	48.0*
28.	GEORGIA	47.9
29.	IDAHO	47.3
30.	SOUTH CAROLINA	46.4
31.	SOUTH DAKOTA	45.6
32.	WASHINGTON	45.1
33.	WISCONSIN	44.9
34.	RHODE ISLAND	43.1*
35.	NEVADA	41.2
36.	HAWAII	38.5
37.	COLORADO	36.6
38.	NORTH CAROLINA	36.1
39.	UTAH	35.6
	ALABAMA	35.6
41.	MINNESOTA	35.0*
42.	NEW MEXICO	34.8
43.	OKLAHOMA	32.6
44.	LOUISIANA	32.0
45.	ARIZONA	31.6*
	DIST. OF COL.	31.6
47.	TEXAS	30.8
48.	MONTANA	30.6
49.	NORTH DAKOTA	29.6
50.	ALASKA	26.9*
51.	WYOMING	16.0
	MEAN	49.5
	MEDIAN	49.0
	RANGE	72.9
	SDEV.	10.1
	CV	20.4

NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

C-15. PERCENT CHANGE IN AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS 1985-86 TO 1995-96 (CONSTANT DOLLARS)

1.	CONNECTICUT	32.7
2.	PENNSYLVANIA	25.3
3.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	24.1
4.	NEW JERSEY	23.9
5.	VERMONT	22.6
6.	MAINE	18.0
7.	DELAWARE	15.7
8.	MASSACHUSETTS	13.7
9.	KENTUCKY	11.0
10.	NEW YORK	10.9
11.	WEST VIRGINIA	9.5
12.	KANSAS	9.0
13.	TENNESSEE	8.9
14.	INDIANA	8.8
15.	OHIO	8.4
	OREGON	8.4
17.	MARYLAND	8.1
18.	ILLINOIS	6.9
19.	MISSOURI	6.8
20.	VIRGINIA	6.6
21.	NEBRASKA	5.7
22.	ARKANSAS	5.6
23.	MISSISSIPPI	5.4
24.	FLORIDA	5.3
	UNITED STATES	5.1
25.	IOWA	5.0
26.	MICHIGAN	4.7*
27.	CALIFORNIA	4.0*
28.	GEORGIA	3.9
29.	IDAHO	3.5
30.	SOUTH CAROLINA	2.9
31.	SOUTH DAKOTA	2.3
32.	WASHINGTON	2.0
33.	WISCONSIN	1.8
34.	RHODE ISLAND	0.5*
35.	NEVADA	-0.8
36.	HAWAII	-2.6
37.	COLORADO	-4.0
38.	NORTH CAROLINA	-4.3
39.	UTAH	-4.7
	ALABAMA	-4.7
41.	MINNESOTA	-5.1*
42.	NEW MEXICO	-5.3
43.	OKLAHOMA	-6.8
44.	LOUISIANA	-7.2
45.	ARIZONA	-7.5*
	DIST. OF COL.	-7.5
47.	TEXAS	-8.1
48.	MONTANA	-8.2
49.	NORTH DAKOTA	-9.0
50.	ALASKA	-10.9*
51.	WYOMING	-18.5
	MEAN	5.1
	MEDIAN	4.7
	RANGE	51.2
	SDEV.	9.9
	CV	194.1

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank, and Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

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C-16. PERCENT CHANGE IN AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, 1994-95 TO 1995-96

1.	MICHIGAN	6.9*
	MISSOURI	6.9
3.	MASSACHUSETTS	5.6
	GEORGIA	5.6
5.	WASHINGTON	5.2
	UTAH	5.2
7.	CALIFORNIA	5.0*
8.	SOUTH CAROLINA	4.4
9.	NEW MEXICO	4.0
	NEW JERSEY	4.0
11.	NEVADA	3.8
	ILLINOIS	3.8
13.	DELAWARE	3.7
	IDAHO	3.7
15.	PENNSYLVANIA	3.5
	RHODE ISLAND	3.5*
	ALASKA	3.5*
18.	MISSISSIPPI	3.3
19.	VIRGINIA	3.1
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	3.1
	UNITED STATES	3.0
21.	OHIO	2.8
	MAINE	2.8
	MINNESOTA	2.8*
24.	IOWA	2.7
25.	OREGON	2.6
	KENTUCKY	2.6
27.	VERMONT	2.5
	TEXAS	2.5
29.	NORTH DAKOTA	2.4
	INDIANA	2.4
31.	COLORADO	2.3
	FLORIDA	2.3
33.	MONTANA	2.0
	TENNESSEE	2.0
35.	NEBRASKA	1.9
36.	KANSAS	1.4
	MARYLAND	1.4
	SOUTH DAKOTA	1.4
39.	ARKANSAS	1.3
	LOUISIANA	1.3
41.	WISCONSIN	1.2
42.	NEW YORK	1.1
43.	ARIZONA	1.0*
44.	WYOMING	0.9
45.	OKLAHOMA	0.8
46.	WEST VIRGINIA	0.7
47.	ALABAMA	0.5
48.	CONNECTICUT	0.4
49.	DIST. OF COL.	0.0
50.	NORTH CAROLINA	-1.2
51.	HAWAII	-7.0
	MEAN	3.0
	MEDIAN	2.6
	RANGE	13.9
	SDEV.	1.5
	CV	50.0

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

*Data estimated by NEA

C-17. AVERAGE SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1994-95 (REVISED)

1.	CONNECTICUT	$51,770
2.	MASSACHUSETTS	49,860
3.	ALASKA	48,929*
4.	MICHIGAN	48,507*
5.	NEW YORK	48,500
6.	NEW JERSEY	48,463
7.	PENNSYLVANIA	45,456
8.	CALIFORNIA	42,538*
9.	MARYLAND	42,300
10.	RHODE ISLAND	41,464
11.	ARIZONA	41,325*
12.	ILLINOIS	40,855
13.	DELAWARE	40,668
14.	OREGON	39,800
15.	DIST. OF COL.	39,663
16.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	39,564*
17.	WISCONSIN	38,952
	UNITED STATES	38,442
18.	OHIO	37,988
19.	INDIANA	37,922
20.	WASHINGTON	37,807
21.	HAWAII	37,319
22.	MINNESOTA	37,145
23.	KANSAS	36,709
24.	NEVADA	36,553
25.	VERMONT	36,375
26.	COLORADO	35,712
27.	VIRGINIA	34,828
28.	KENTUCKY	34,232
29.	GEORGIA	33,963
30.	TENNESSEE	33,724
31.	FLORIDA	33,617
32.	TEXAS	33,164
33.	WEST VIRGINIA	33,070
34.	MAINE	33,050
35.	NEBRASKA	32,803
36.	MISSOURI	32,725
37.	IOWA	32,622
38.	ALABAMA	32,597
39.	WYOMING	32,181
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	32,070
41.	SOUTH CAROLINA	31,748
42.	IDAHO	31,063
43.	UTAH	30,145
44.	ARKANSAS	30,103
45.	MONTANA	30,052
46.	OKLAHOMA	29,129
47.	NEW MEXICO	28,866
48.	MISSISSIPPI	27,764
49.	LOUISIANA	27,631
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	26,515
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	26,037
	MEAN	38,442
	MEDIAN	35,712
	RANGE	25,733
	SDEV.	9917.2
	CV	25.8

NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

C-18. AVERAGE SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF AS PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 1994-95 (REVISED)

1.	CONNECTICUT	134.7
2.	MASSACHUSETTS	129.7
3.	ALASKA	127.3*
4.	MICHIGAN	126.2*
	NEW YORK	126.2
6.	NEW JERSEY	126.1
7.	PENNSYLVANIA	118.2
8.	CALIFORNIA	110.7*
9.	MARYLAND	110.0
10.	RHODE ISLAND	107.9
11.	ARIZONA	107.5*
12.	ILLINOIS	106.3
13.	DELAWARE	105.8
14.	OREGON	103.5
15.	DIST. OF COL.	103.2
16.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	102.9*
17.	WISCONSIN	101.3
	UNITED STATES	100.0
18.	OHIO	98.8
19.	INDIANA	98.6
20.	WASHINGTON	98.3
21.	HAWAII	97.1
22.	MINNESOTA	96.6
23.	KANSAS	95.5
24.	NEVADA	95.1
25.	VERMONT	94.6
26.	COLORADO	92.9
27.	VIRGINIA	90.6
28.	KENTUCKY	89.0
29.	GEORGIA	88.3
30.	TENNESSEE	87.7
31.	FLORIDA	87.4
32.	TEXAS	86.3
33.	WEST VIRGINIA	86.0
	MAINE	86.0
35.	NEBRASKA	85.3
36.	MISSOURI	85.1
37.	IOWA	84.9
38.	ALABAMA	84.8
39.	WYOMING	83.7
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	83.4
41.	SOUTH CAROLINA	82.6
42.	IDAHO	80.8
43.	UTAH	78.4
44.	ARKANSAS	78.3
45.	MONTANA	78.2
46.	OKLAHOMA	75.8
47.	NEW MEXICO	75.1
48.	MISSISSIPPI	72.2
49.	LOUISIANA	71.9
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	69.0
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	67.7
	MEAN	100.0
	MEDIAN	92.9
	RANGE	67.0
	SDEV.	25.8
	CV	25.8

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

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C-19. AVERAGE SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1995-96

1.	MASSACHUSETTS	$52,663
2.	CONNECTICUT	51,951
3.	MICHIGAN	50,764*
4.	ALASKA	50,516*
5.	NEW JERSEY	50,435
6.	NEW YORK	48,754
7.	PENNSYLVANIA	47,087
8.	CALIFORNIA	44,027*
9.	RHODE ISLAND	42,900*
10.	ARIZONA	42,870*
11.	MARYLAND	42,702
12.	ILLINOIS	42,411
13.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	42,188
14.	DELAWARE	42,177
15.	OREGON	40,980
16.	WASHINGTON	39,741
17.	DIST. OF COL.	39,663
	UNITED STATES	39,461
18.	WISCONSIN	39,212
19.	OHIO	39,038
20.	INDIANA	38,832
21.	NEVADA	37,879
22.	MINNESOTA	37,680*
23.	KANSAS	37,626
24.	HAWAII	37,057
25.	VERMONT	37,054
26.	COLORADO	36,353
27.	GEORGIA	35,804
28.	VIRGINIA	35,535
29.	TENNESSEE	34,412
30.	FLORIDA	34,411
31.	NEBRASKA	34,023
32.	MAINE	33,994
33.	MISSOURI	33,870
34.	TEXAS	33,861
35.	IOWA	33,529
36.	WEST VIRGINIA	33,296
37.	SOUTH CAROLINA	33,155
38.	KENTUCKY	33,115
39.	WYOMING	32,493
40.	ALABAMA	32,459
41.	IDAHO	32,285
42.	UTAH	31,780
43.	NORTH CAROLINA	31,622
44.	MONTANA	30,908
45.	ARKANSAS	30,607
46.	OKLAHOMA	30,584
47.	NEW MEXICO	29,389*
48.	MISSISSIPPI	28,712
49.	LOUISIANA	28,167
50.	SOUTH DAKOTA	27,354
51.	NORTH DAKOTA	27,153
	MEAN	39,461
	MEDIAN	36,353
	RANGE	25,510
	SDEV.	10131.7
	CV	25.7

NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

*Data estimated by NEA

C-20. AVERAGE SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF AS PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 1995-96

1.	MASSACHUSETTS	133.5
2.	CONNECTICUT	131.7
3.	MICHIGAN	128.6*
4.	ALASKA	128.0*
5.	NEW JERSEY	127.8
6.	NEW YORK	123.5
7.	PENNSYLVANIA	119.3
8.	CALIFORNIA	111.6*
9.	RHODE ISLAND	108.7*
10.	ARIZONA	108.6*
11.	MARYLAND	108.2
12.	ILLINOIS	107.5
13.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	106.9
	DELAWARE	106.9
15.	OREGON	103.8
16.	WASHINGTON	100.7
17.	DIST. OF COL.	100.5
	UNITED STATES	100.0
18.	WISCONSIN	99.4
19.	OHIO	98.9
20.	INDIANA	98.4
21.	NEVADA	96.0
22.	MINNESOTA	95.5*
23.	KANSAS	95.3
24.	HAWAII	93.9
	VERMONT	93.9
26.	COLORADO	92.1
27.	GEORGIA	90.7
28.	VIRGINIA	90.1
29.	TENNESSEE	87.2
	FLORIDA	87.2
31.	NEBRASKA	86.2
32.	MAINE	86.1
33.	MISSOURI	85.8
	TEXAS	85.8
35.	IOWA	85.0
36.	WEST VIRGINIA	84.4
37.	SOUTH CAROLINA	84.0
38.	KENTUCKY	83.9
39.	WYOMING	82.3
	ALABAMA	82.3
41.	IDAHO	81.8
42.	UTAH	80.5
43.	NORTH CAROLINA	80.1
44.	MONTANA	78.3
45.	ARKANSAS	77.6
46.	OKLAHOMA	77.5
47.	NEW MEXICO	74.5*
48.	MISSISSIPPI	72.8
49.	LOUISIANA	71.4
50.	SOUTH DAKOTA	69.3
51.	NORTH DAKOTA	68.8
	MEAN	100.0
	MEDIAN	92.1
	RANGE	64.7
	SDEV.	25.7
	Cv	25.7

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

C-21. PERCENT CHANGE IN AVERAGE INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF SALARIES, 1985-86 TO 1995-96 (CURRENT DOLLARS)

1.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	95.3
2.	CONNECTICUT	86.5
3.	NEW JERSEY	77.8
4.	PENNSYLVANIA	77.6
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	76.1
6.	MAINE	68.1
7.	VERMONT	67.0
8.	DELAWARE	65.2
9.	MICHIGAN	62.5*
10.	TENNESSEE	57.3
11.	ARIZONA	57.0*
12.	NEW YORK	55.8
13.	KANSAS	54.7
	WEST VIRGINIA	54.7
15.	INDIANA	54.2
16.	MARYLAND	53.6
17.	OREGON	53.1
18.	ILLINOIS	53.0
19.	ARKANSAS	51.7
20.	KENTUCKY	51.6
21.	MISSISSIPPI	50.7
22.	OHIO	49.9
	UNITED STATES	49.7
23.	IOWA	49.6
24.	MISSOURI	48.4
25.	VIRGINIA	48.3
26.	GEORGIA	48.2
	IDAHO	48.2
28.	NEBRASKA	47.3
29.	SOUTH CAROLINA	47.0
30.	CALIFORNIA	46.2*
31.	SOUTH DAKOTA	45.3
32.	WASHINGTON	45.2
33	RHODE ISLAND	44.7*
34.	FLORIDA	43.1
35.	NEVADA	41.8
36.	HAWAII	38.9
37.	OKLAHOMA	38.5
38.	WISCONSIN	37.4
39.	NORTH CAROLINA	36.1
40.	ALABAMA	35.4
41.	COLORADO	35.2
42.	UTAH	33.9
43.	TEXAS	33.6
44.	LOUISIANA	33.2
45.	MINNESOTA	32.9*
46.	NORTH DAKOTA	26.5
47.	ALASKA	26.4*
48.	MONTANA	18.6
49.	WYOMING	18.3
50.	NEW MEXICO	14.3*
51.	DIST. OF COL.	3.6
	MEAN	49.7
	MEDIAN	48.2
	RANGE	91.7
	SDEV.	11.0
	CV	22.1

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank

C-22. PERCENT CHANGE IN AVERAGE INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF SALARIES, 1985-86 TO 1995-96 (CONSTANT DOLLARS)

1.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	37.3
2.	CONNECTICUT	31.1
3.	NEW JERSEY	24.9
4.	PENNSYLVANIA	24.8
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	23.7
6.	MAINE	18.1
7.	VERMONT	17.4
8.	DELAWARE	16.1
9.	MICHIGAN	14.2*
10.	TENNESSEE	10.6
11.	ARIZONA	10.4*
12.	NEW YORK	9.5
13.	KANSAS	8.7
	WEST VIRGINIA	8.7
15.	INDIANA	8.3
16.	MARYLAND	7.9
17.	OREGON	7.6
18.	ILLINOIS	7.5
19.	ARKANSAS	6.6
20.	KENTUCKY	6.5
21.	MISSISSIPPI	5.9
22.	OHIO	5.4
	UNITED STATES	5.2
23.	IOWA	5.1
24.	MISSOURI	4.3
25.	VIRGINIA	4.2
	GEORGIA	4.2
27.	IDAHO	4.1
28.	NEBRASKA	3.5
29.	SOUTH CAROLINA	3.3
30.	CALIFORNIA	2.7*
31.	SOUTH DAKOTA	2.1
32.	WASHINGTON	2.0
33.	RHODE ISLAND	1.7*
34.	FLORIDA	0.5
35.	NEVADA	-0.3
36.	HAWAII	-2.4
37.	OKLAHOMA	-2.7
38.	WISCONSIN	-3.4
39.	NORTH CAROLINA	-4.3
40.	ALABAMA	-4.9
41.	COLORADO	-5.0
42.	UTAH	-5.9
43.	TEXAS	-6.1
44.	LOUISIANA	-6.4
45.	MINNESOTA	-6.6*
46.	NORTH DAKOTA	-11.1
47.	ALASKA	-11.2*
48.	MONTANA	-16.7
49.	WYOMING	-16.8
50.	NEW MEXICO	-19.7*
51.	DIST. OF COL.	-27.2
	MEAN	5.2
	MEDIAN	4.2
	RANGE	64.5
	SDEV.	11.8
	CV	226.9

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank, and Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

*Data estimated by NEA

C-23. PERCENT CHANGE IN AVERAGE INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF SALARIES, 1994-95 TO 1995-96

1.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	6.6*
2.	MASSACHUSETTS	5.6
3.	UTAH	5.4
	GEORGIA	5.4
5.	WASHINGTON	5.1
	SOUTH DAKOTA	5.1
7.	OKLAHOMA	5.0
8.	MICHIGAN	4.7*
9.	SOUTH CAROLINA	4.4
10.	NEW JERSEY	4.1
11.	IDAHO	3.9
12.	ILLINOIS	3.8
13.	ARIZONA	3.7*
	NEBRASKA	3.7
	DELAWARE	3.7
16.	NEVADA	3.6
	PENNSYLVANIA	3.6
18.	CALIFORNIA	3.5*
	MISSOURI	3.5
	RHODE ISLAND	3.5*
21.	MISSISSIPPI	3.4
22.	ALASKA	3.2*
23.	OREGON	3.0
24.	MAINE	2.9
25.	MONTANA	2.8
	IOWA	2.8
	OHIO	2.8
	UNITED STATES	2.7
28.	KANSAS	2.5
29.	NORTH DAKOTA	2.4
	INDIANA	2.4
	FLORIDA	2.4
32.	TEXAS	2.1
33.	TENNESSEE	2.0
	VIRGINIA	2.0
35.	LOUISIANA	1.9
	VERMONT	1.9
37.	NEW MEXICO	1.8*
	COLORADO	1.8
39.	ARKANSAS	1.7
40.	MINNESOTA	1.4*
41.	WYOMING	1.0
	MARYLAND	1.0
43.	WEST VIRGINIA	0.7
	WISCONSIN	0.7
45.	NEW YORK	0.5
46.	CONNECTICUT	0.3
47.	DIST. OF COL.	0.0
48.	ALABAMA	-0.4
49.	HAWAII	-0.7
50.	NORTH CAROLINA	-1.4
51.	KENTUCKY	-3.3
	MEAN	2.7
	MEDIAN	2.8
	RANGE	9.9
	SDEV.	1.8
	CV	66.7

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

Series D—General Financial Resources

Total personal income measures the overall economic activity within a specific geographic area. It is the aggregate income from *all* sources received by persons residing in a state, and it has a significant effect on the total income or financial resources available to governmental jurisdictions through taxation. This, in turn, affects the prospects for financing public education and other government services. State personal income is used throughout the tables in this report to gauge the ability and effort of states to generate funds for public programs, and it is considered by some to present a better method of comparison than the use of per capita computations.

Tables D-1 and D-2 compare states on their total personal income and the percentage gain in each state. *Per capita personal income* provides more detail about the relative financial well-being of individuals within each state through the use of statewide population as a common denominator and is featured in Tables D-3 through D-6.

Disposable personal income represents the personal income of residents *minus* taxes and other required payments, such as fines, penalties, and fees. Disposable personal income reflects the amount of income remaining for expenditure on consumer goods, for example, and represents a different measure of "wealth" among states. Tables D-8 through D-10 feature *per capita* disposable personal income, or the amount of personal income for every person in each state, thereby providing some comparability across states for this measure.

Tables D-11 and D-12 compare the states on a measure of personal income geared more closely to the consumers of public education services—the number of pupils as measured in fall enrollment and average daily attendance, respectively. Table D-13 shows the relative significance of government activity as it contributes to total personal income by measuring personal income from government and government enterprises as a percent of the total. Income from farming activities is compared by state in Table D-14, while Tables D-15 and D-16 contain average household buying incomes and retail sales per household, measures similar to disposable personal income in their approximation of consumer spending power in each state.

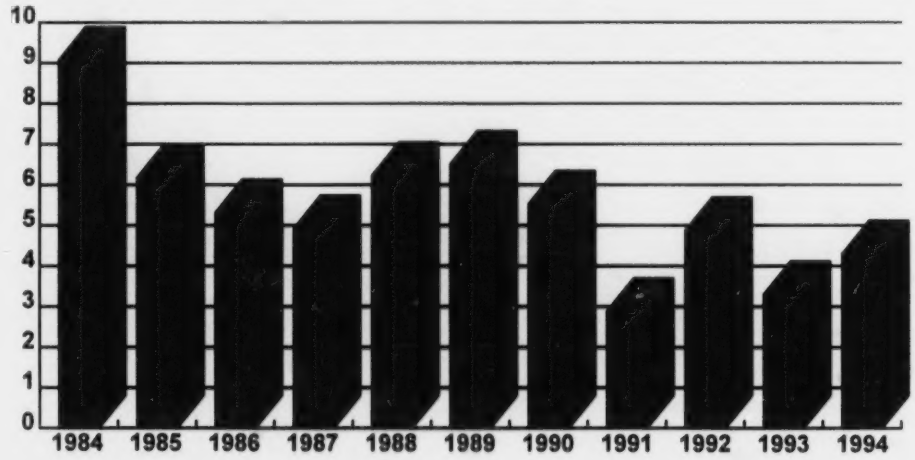
Figure D shows the percent change in per capita personal income for years 1984 through 1994. The 4.3 percent increase recorded in 1994 is below the 5 to 7 percent range characteristic of the 1980s. To a large extent personal income drives state tax systems. Sales and income tax collections respond rapidly to its changes. It is therefore a key indicator to watch in education finance planning (Table D-5).

Figure D. Percent Change: Per Capita Personal Income

Tables

D-1. Total Personal Income, 1994
D-2. Percent Change in Total Personal Income, 1993 to 1994
D-3. Per Capita Personal Income, 1994
D-4. Per Capita Personal Income as Percent of National Average, 1994
D-5. Percent Change in Per Capita Personal Income, 1993 to 1994
D-6. Percent Change in Per Capita Personal Income, 1984 to 1994
D-7. Total Disposable Personal Income, 1994
D-8. Per Capita Disposable Personal Income, 1994
D-9. Per Capita Disposable Personal Income as Percent of National Average, 1994
D-10. Percent Change in Per Capita Disposable Personal Income, 1993 to 1994
D-11. Personal Income per Pupil in Fall Enrollment, 1994
D-12. Personal Income per Pupil in Average Daily Attendance, 1994
D-13. Personal Income from Government and Government Enterprises (Federal, State, and Local) as Percent of Total Personal Income, 1994
D-14. Farm Income (Gross), 1994
D-15. Average Effective Buying Income per Household, 1994
D-16. Total Dollar Value of Retail Sales per Household, 1994

Figure D. Percent Change: Per Capita Personal Income



D-1. TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME, 1994 (IN MILLIONS)

1.	CALIFORNIA	$702,568
2.	NEW YORK	467,511
3.	TEXAS	362,398
4.	FLORIDA	302,093
5.	ILLINOIS	277,424
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	267,501
7.	OHIO	231,843
8.	NEW JERSEY	219,268
9.	MICHIGAN	210,559
10.	MASSACHUSETTS	154,705
11.	VIRGINIA	147,415
12.	GEORGIA	142,501
13.	NORTH CAROLINA	138,401
14.	MARYLAND	124,391
15.	WASHINGTON	120,444
16.	INDIANA	116,547
17.	MISSOURI	108,519
18.	WISCONSIN	106,142
19.	MINNESOTA	101,654
20.	TENNESSEE	100,637
21.	CONNECTICUT	95,127
22.	COLORADO	81,595
23.	ARIZONA	78,050
24.	LOUISIANA	76,009
25.	ALABAMA	75,621
26.	KENTUCKY	67,936
27.	SOUTH CAROLINA	64,898
28.	OREGON	63,167
29.	OKLAHOMA	57,349
30.	IOWA	57,083
31.	KANSAS	53,028
32.	MISSISSIPPI	42,152
33.	ARKANSAS	41,248
34.	NEVADA	34,702
35.	NEBRASKA	33,795
36.	UTAH	32,763
37.	WEST VIRGINIA	31,146
38.	HAWAII	28,335
39.	NEW MEXICO	28,152
40.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	26,920
41.	MAINE	24,162
42.	RHODE ISLAND	21,877
43.	IDAHO	20,855
44.	DIST. OF COL.	17,421
45.	DELAWARE	16,256
46.	MONTANA	15,258
47.	ALASKA	14,184
48.	SOUTH DAKOTA	14,156
49.	NORTH DAKOTA	11,880
50.	VERMONT	11,663
51.	WYOMING	9,699
	UNITED STATES	5,649,010

Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1995, p. 40.

D-2. PERCENT CHANGE IN TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME, 1993 TO 1994

1.	NEVADA	10.5
2.	IOWA	9.9
3.	SOUTH DAKOTA	9.0
4.	ARIZONA	8.7
5.	MISSISSIPPI	8.5
6.	NORTH DAKOTA	8.4
7.	MICHIGAN	8.0
8.	UTAH	7.7
9.	MINNESOTA	7.4
10.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	7.3
	GEORGIA	7.3
12.	TENNESSEE	7.0
	LOUISIANA	7.0
	IDAHO	7.0
15.	NEW MEXICO	6.9
16.	OREGON	6.6
17.	ARKANSAS	6.4
	NORTH CAROLINA	6.4
19.	NEBRASKA	6.3
	MISSOURI	6.3
	INDIANA	6.3
22.	OHIO	6.2
	COLORADO	6.2
24.	WISCONSIN	6.1
25.	KENTUCKY	6.0
26.	SOUTH CAROLINA	5.9
	FLORIDA	5.9
28.	ALABAMA	5.8
29.	TEXAS	5.7
30.	DELAWARE	5.6
31.	WEST VIRGINIA	5.5
32.	ILLINOIS	5.4
33.	MASSACHUSETTS	5.3
	UNITED STATES	5.3
34.	KANSAS	5.2
	VIRGINIA	5.2
36.	MARYLAND	4.9
	WASHINGTON	4.9
38.	VERMONT	4.5
39.	PENNSYLVANIA	4.3
	MAINE	4.3
41.	OKLAHOMA	4.1
42.	WYOMING	4.0
	NEW JERSEY	4.0
44.	ALASKA	3.7
	NEW YORK	3.7
46.	CONNECTICUT	3.3
47.	HAWAII	3.2
48.	RHODE ISLAND	3.1
49.	MONTANA	2.9
50.	CALIFORNIA	2.8
51.	DIST. OF COL.	2.7
	MEAN	5.3
	MEDIAN	5.9
	RANGE	7.8
	SDEV.	3.1
	CV	58.5

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1995, p. 40.

D-3. PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, 1994

1.	DIST. OF COL.	$30,555
2.	CONNECTICUT	29,044
3.	NEW JERSEY	27,742
4.	NEW YORK	25,731
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	25,609
6.	MARYLAND	24,847
7.	HAWAII	24,042
8.	NEVADA	23,817
9.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	23,680
10.	ILLINOIS	23,607
11.	ALASKA	23,395
12.	DELAWARE	23,015
13.	WASHINGTON	22,542
14.	VIRGINIA	22,501
15.	CALIFORNIA	22,353
16.	COLORADO	22,320
17.	MINNESOTA	22,257
18.	PENNSYLVANIA	22,195
19.	MICHIGAN	22,173
20.	RHODE ISLAND	21,948
	UNITED STATES	21,699
21.	FLORIDA	21,651
22.	WISCONSIN	20,887
23.	OHIO	20,883
24.	NEBRASKA	20,824
25.	KANSAS	20,762
26.	MISSOURI	20,562
27.	OREGON	20,468
28.	WYOMING	20,378
29.	INDIANA	20,262
30.	GEORGIA	20,198
31.	IOWA	20,176
32.	VERMONT	20,101
33.	TEXAS	19,719
34.	SOUTH DAKOTA	19,630
35.	NORTH CAROLINA	19,576
36.	MAINE	19,482
37.	TENNESSEE	19,446
38.	ARIZONA	19,153
39.	NORTH DAKOTA	18,621
40.	IDAHO	18,406
41.	ALABAMA	17,925
42.	MONTANA	17,824
43.	KENTUCKY	17,753
44.	SOUTH CAROLINA	17,712
45.	LOUISIANA	17,615
46.	OKLAHOMA	17,602
47.	UTAH	17,172
48.	WEST VIRGINIA	17,094
49.	NEW MEXICO	17,025
50.	ARKANSAS	16,817
51.	MISSISSIPPI	15,793
	MEAN	21,699
	MEDIAN	20,562
	RANGE	14,762
	SDEV.	4106.7
	CV	18.9

Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1995, p. 40.

D-4. PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME AS PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 1994

1.	DIST. OF COL.	140.8
2.	CONNECTICUT	133.8
3.	NEW JERSEY	127.8
4.	NEW YORK	118.6
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	118.0
6.	MARYLAND	114.5
7.	HAWAII	110.8
8.	NEVADA	109.8
9.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	109.1
10.	ILLINOIS	108.8
11.	ALASKA	107.8
12.	DELAWARE	106.1
13.	WASHINGTON	103.9
14.	VIRGINIA	103.7
15.	CALIFORNIA	103.0
16.	COLORADO	102.9
17.	MINNESOTA	102.6
18.	PENNSYLVANIA	102.3
19.	MICHIGAN	102.2
20.	RHODE ISLAND	101.1
	UNITED STATES	100.0
21.	FLORIDA	99.8
22.	WISCONSIN	96.3
23.	OHIO	96.2
24.	NEBRASKA	96.0
25.	KANSAS	95.7
26.	MISSOURI	94.8
27.	OREGON	94.3
28.	WYOMING	93.9
29.	INDIANA	93.4
30.	GEORGIA	93.1
31.	IOWA	93.0
32.	VERMONT	92.6
33.	TEXAS	90.9
34.	SOUTH DAKOTA	90.5
35.	NORTH CAROLINA	90.2
36.	MAINE	89.8
37.	TENNESSEE	89.6
38.	ARIZONA	88.3
39.	NORTH DAKOTA	85.8
40.	IDAHO	84.8
41.	ALABAMA	82.6
42.	MONTANA	82.1
43.	KENTUCKY	81.8
44.	SOUTH CAROLINA	81.6
45.	LOUISIANA	81.2
46.	OKLAHOMA	81.1
47.	UTAH	79.1
48.	WEST VIRGINIA	78.8
49.	NEW MEXICO	78.5
50.	ARKANSAS	77.5
51.	MISSISSIPPI	72.8
	MEAN	100.0
	MEDIAN	94.8
	RANGE	68.0
	SDEV.	18.9
	CV	18.9

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1995, p. 40.

D-5. PERCENT CHANGE IN PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, 1993 TO 1994

1.	IOWA	9.6
2.	SOUTH DAKOTA	8.2
	NORTH DAKOTA	8.2
4.	MICHIGAN	7.6
5.	MISSISSIPPI	7.3
6.	MINNESOTA	6.4
	LOUISIANA	6.4
8.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	6.1
9.	OHIO	5.8
10.	NEBRASKA	5.7
11.	MISSOURI	5.4
	INDIANA	5.4
	WISCONSIN	5.4
14.	TENNESSEE	5.3
	WEST VIRGINIA	5.3
	ARIZONA	5.3
17.	ARKANSAS	5.2
18.	KENTUCKY	5.1
19.	UTAH	5.0
	GEORGIA	5.0
21.	SOUTH CAROLINA	4.9
	MASSACHUSETTS	4.9
23.	ALABAMA	4.8
	NEVADA	4.8
	OREGON	4.8
	ILLINOIS	4.8
27.	NORTH CAROLINA	4.6
28.	NEW MEXICO	4.5
29.	KANSAS	4.4
	DELAWARE	4.4
31.	DIST. OF COL.	4.3
	UNITED STATES	4.3
	MAINE	4.3
33.	PENNSYLVANIA	4.1
	FLORIDA	4.1
35.	VIRGINIA	3.9
	IDAHO	3.9
	MARYLAND	3.9
38.	TEXAS	3.7
39.	VERMONT	3.6
	NEW YORK	3.6
41.	COLORADO	3.5
42.	CONNECTICUT	3.4
	NEW JERSEY	3.4
	RHODE ISLAND	3.4
45.	OKLAHOMA	3.3
46.	WASHINGTON	3.2
47.	WYOMING	2.7
48.	ALASKA	2.2
49.	CALIFORNIA	2.1
50.	HAWAII	2.0
51.	MONTANA	1.1
	MEAN	4.3
	MEDIAN	4.8
	RANGE	8.5
	SDEV.	2.5
	CV	58.1

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1995, p. 40.

D-6. PERCENT CHANGE IN PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, 1984 TO 1994

1.	DIST. OF COL.	83.3
2.	SOUTH DAKOTA	82.0
3.	TENNESSEE	78.8
4.	HAWAII	76.9
5.	NORTH CAROLINA	75.6
6.	ALABAMA	74.6
7.	MISSISSIPPI	74.4
8.	IDAHO	73.0
9.	SOUTH CAROLINA	71.9
10.	WEST VIRGINIA	71.7
11.	VERMONT	71.2
12.	MAINE	71.1
13.	PENNSYLVANIA	70.1
14.	CONNECTICUT	69.9
15.	NEBRASKA	69.1
16.	NEW YORK	68.7
	GEORGIA	68.7
18.	NEW JERSEY	68.6
	INDIANA	68.6
20.	KENTUCKY	68.2
	MICHIGAN	68.2
22.	NEVADA	68.0
23.	DELAWARE	67.5
24.	IOWA	67.4
25.	ARKANSAS	67.3
26.	MASSACHUSETTS	67.1
27.	OREGON	66.7
28.	UTAH	66.1
29.	ILLINOIS	65.1
30.	VIRGINIA	65.0
31.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	64.9
	WISCONSIN	64.9
33.	RHODE ISLAND	64.8
34.	WASHINGTON	64.5
	OHIO	64.5
36.	MARYLAND	64.1
37.	MINNESOTA	63.9
38.	FLORIDA	63.4
	UNITED STATES	62.8
39.	MISSOURI	62.4
40.	MONTANA	61.3
41.	WYOMING	60.4
42.	NORTH DAKOTA	60.3
43.	NEW MEXICO	59.9
44.	KANSAS	58.3
45.	LOUISIANA	57.0
46.	COLORADO	56.2
47.	ARIZONA	55.9
48.	TEXAS	51.4
49.	OKLAHOMA	48.8
50.	CALIFORNIA	45.4
51.	ALASKA	32.7
	MEAN	62.8
	MEDIAN	67.1
	RANGE	50.6
	SDEV.	21.1
	CV	33.6

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1995, p. 40, and NEA Research per capita income data file.

D-7. TOTAL DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME, 1994 (IN MILLIONS)

1.	CALIFORNIA	$612,107
2.	NEW YORK	394,824
3.	TEXAS	322,803
4.	FLORIDA	265,482
5.	ILLINOIS	240,299
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	233,436
7.	OHIO	202,028
8.	NEW JERSEY	186,704
9.	MICHIGAN	182,907
10.	MASSACHUSETTS	130,816
11.	VIRGINIA	127,443
12.	GEORGIA	123,791
13.	NORTH CAROLINA	119,931
14.	WASHINGTON	106,448
15.	MARYLAND	105,331
16.	INDIANA	101,536
17.	MISSOURI	95,403
18.	WISCONSIN	91,236
19.	TENNESSEE	89,756
20.	MINNESOTA	85,827
21.	CONNECTICUT	79,516
22.	COLORADO	69,321
23.	ARIZONA	68,518
24.	LOUISIANA	67,797
25.	ALABAMA	67,320
26.	KENTUCKY	58,898
27.	SOUTH CAROLINA	57,572
28.	OREGON	53,661
29.	OKLAHOMA	50,321
30.	IOWA	49,733
31.	KANSAS	46,201
32.	MISSISSIPPI	38,228
33.	ARKANSAS	36,538
34.	NEVADA	30,234
35.	NEBRASKA	30,106
36.	UTAH	28,410
37.	WEST VIRGINIA	28,055
38.	NEW MEXICO	25,254
39.	HAWAII	24,326
40.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	23,857
41.	MAINE	21,612
42.	RHODE ISLAND	19,079
43.	IDAHO	18,557
44.	DIST. OF COL.	14,624
45.	DELAWARE	13,779
46.	MONTANA	13,394
47.	SOUTH DAKOTA	12,801
48.	ALASKA	12,608
49.	NORTH DAKOTA	10,674
50.	VERMONT	10,278
51.	WYOMING	8,669
	UNITED STATES	4,908,045

Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1995, p. 41.

D-8. PER CAPITA DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME, 1994

1.	DIST. OF COL.	$25,648
2.	CONNECTICUT	24,278
3.	NEW JERSEY	23,622
4.	NEW YORK	21,731
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	21,654
6.	MARYLAND	21,040
7.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	20,986
8.	ALASKA	20,796
9.	NEVADA	20,750
10.	HAWAII	20,641
11.	ILLINOIS	20,448
12.	WASHINGTON	19,923
13.	DELAWARE	19,507
14.	CALIFORNIA	19,475
15.	VIRGINIA	19,452
16.	PENNSYLVANIA	19,368
17.	MICHIGAN	19,261
18.	RHODE ISLAND	19,141
19.	FLORIDA	19,027
20.	COLORADO	18,963
	UNITED STATES	18,852
21.	MINNESOTA	18,792
22.	NEBRASKA	18,551
23.	WYOMING	18,213
24.	OHIO	18,197
25.	KANSAS	18,089
26.	MISSOURI	18,077
27.	WISCONSIN	17,954
28.	SOUTH DAKOTA	17,750
29.	VERMONT	17,714
30.	INDIANA	17,652
31.	IOWA	17,578
32.	TEXAS	17,564
33.	GEORGIA	17,546
34.	MAINE	17,426
35.	OREGON	17,398
36.	TENNESSEE	17,343
37.	NORTH CAROLINA	16,964
38.	ARIZONA	16,814
39.	NORTH DAKOTA	16,730
40.	IDAHO	16,378
41.	ALABAMA	15,957
42.	SOUTH CAROLINA	15,713
43.	LOUISIANA	15,712
44.	MONTANA	15,646
45.	OKLAHOMA	15,445
46.	WEST VIRGINIA	15,398
47.	KENTUCKY	15,391
48.	NEW MEXICO	15,273
49.	ARKANSAS	14,897
50.	UTAH	14,890
51.	MISSISSIPPI	14,322
	MEAN	18,852
	MEDIAN	18,077
	RANGE	11,326
	SDEV.	3441.5
	CV	18.3

Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1995, p. 41.

D-9. PER CAPITA DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME AS PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 1994

1.	DIST. OF COL.	136.0
2.	CONNECTICUT	128.8
3.	NEW JERSEY	125.3
4.	NEW YORK	115.3
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	114.9
6.	MARYLAND	111.6
7.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	111.3
8.	ALASKA	110.3
9.	NEVADA	110.1
10.	HAWAII	109.5
11.	ILLINOIS	108.5
12.	WASHINGTON	105.7
13.	DELAWARE	103.5
14.	CALIFORNIA	103.3
15.	VIRGINIA	103.2
16.	PENNSYLVANIA	102.7
17.	MICHIGAN	102.2
18.	RHODE ISLAND	101.5
19.	FLORIDA	100.9
20.	COLORADO	100.6
	UNITED STATES	100.0
21.	MINNESOTA	99.7
22.	NEBRASKA	98.4
23.	WYOMING	96.6
24.	OHIO	96.5
25.	KANSAS	96.0
26.	MISSOURI	95.9
27.	WISCONSIN	95.2
28.	SOUTH DAKOTA	94.2
29.	VERMONT	94.0
30.	INDIANA	93.6
31.	IOWA	93.2
	TEXAS	93.2
33.	GEORGIA	93.1
34.	MAINE	92.4
35.	OREGON	92.2
36.	TENNESSEE	92.0
37.	NORTH CAROLINA	90.0
38.	ARIZONA	89.2
39.	NORTH DAKOTA	88.7
40.	IDAHO	86.9
41.	ALABAMA	84.6
42.	SOUTH CAROLINA	83.3
	LOUISIANA	83.3
44.	MONTANA	83.0
45.	OKLAHOMA	81.9
46.	WEST VIRGINIA	81.7
47.	KENTUCKY	81.6
48.	NEW MEXICO	81.0
49.	ARKANSAS	79.0
	UTAH	79.0
51.	MISSISSIPPI	76.0
	MEAN	100.0
	MEDIAN	95.9
	RANGE	60.0
	SDEV.	18.3
	CV	18.3

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1995, p. 41.

Rankings of the States, 1996

Framework for

Developing State Profiles and Comparisons

National Education Association - Research Division

Framework for State School Finance Profile

(To obtain your state profile, fill in the blanks with the appropriate *Rankings* data.)

State: _____

	Rank	State	U.S.	Table
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Resident population in 1994 (in thousands)	_ _	_ _,_ _ _	260,341	(A-1)
Percent age 5 to 17	_ _	_ _._ %	18.5%	(A-6)
Percent age 18 and over	_ _	_ _._ %	73.9%	(A-7)
Percent age 65 and over	_ _	_ _._ %	12.7%	(A-8)
ECONOMY				
Personal income in 1994				
Total (in millions)	_ _	$ _ _ _,_ _ _	$5,649,010	(D-1)
Per capita	_ _	$ _ _,_ _ _	$21,699	(D-3)
As % of national average	_ _	_ _ _._ %	100%	(D-4)
Per pupil in ENR	_ _	$ _ _ _,_ _ _	$130,439	(D-11)
Per pupil in ADA	_ _	$ _ _ _,_ _ _	$140,727	(D-12)
GOVERNMENT REVENUE				
State and local general revenue from own sources in 1993-94				
Per capita	_ _	$ _,_ _ _	N/A	(E-2)
Per $1,000 of personal income in 1994	_ _	_ _ _	N/A	(E-3)
State and local tax revenue in 1993-94				
Per capita	_ _	$ _,_ _ _	N/A	(E-4)
Per $1,000 of personal income in 1994	_ _	_ _ _	N/A	(E-5)
Tax revenue by major source in 1993-94				
Per capita				
Local property tax	_ _	$ _,_ _ _	$ N/A	(E-7)
State individual income tax	_ _	_ _ _	452	(E-13)
State general sales tax	_ _	_ _ _	474	(E-14)
Per $1,000 of personal income in 1994				
State and local property tax	_ _	$ _ _	$ N/A	(E-9)
State individual income tax	_ _	_ _	21	(E-15)
State general sales tax	_ _	_ _	22	(E-16)

N/A Not Available

Framework for State School Finance Profile (cont.)

	Rank	State	U.S.	Table
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE				
State and local general expenditures in 1993-94				
Per capita	_ _	$ _ _,_ _ _	N/A	(G-3)
Per $1,000 of personal income in 1994	_ _	_ _ _	N/A	(G-4)
State and local expenditures by major function in 1993-94				
Per capita				
Local public schools	_ _	$ _,_ _ _	N/A	(H-8)
Public welfare	_ _	_ _ _	N/A	(G-5)
Health and hospitals	_ _	_ _ _	N/A	(G-6)
Police protection	_ _	_ _ _	N/A	(G-7)
Fire protection	_ _	_ _ _	N/A	(G-8)
Highways	_ _	_,_ _ _	N/A	(G-9)
SCHOOL FINANCE EFFORT				
School revenue in 1993-94				
Per $1,000 of personal income in 1994	_ _	$ _ _	$46	(F-5)
School expenditures in 1993-94				
Per $1,000 of personal income in 1994	_ _	$ _ _	$41	(H-13)
SCHOOL FINANCES FOR CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR				
School revenue in 1995-96				
Per pupil in ENR	_ _	$ _,_ _ _	$6,364	(F-2)
Per pupil in ADA	_ _	$ _,_ _ _	$6,871	(F-4)
Percent of total from				
Local	_ _	_ _._ %	45.2%	(F-8)
State	_ _	_ _._ %	47.7%	(F-10)
School expenditures in 1995-96				
Per pupil in ENR	_ _	$ _,_ _ _	$5,670	(H-11)
Per pupil in ADA	_ _	$ _,_ _ _	$6,122	(H-16)

N/A Not Available

Source: *Ranking of the States, 1996*

Ranking the States in Your Geographical Region/Area

(Use this sheet and the data in this publication to rank the states in your geographical region or area of interest.)

Table:_____

Rank	State Abbreviation I	Data
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

Table:_____

Rank	State Abbreviation I	Data
1		
2		
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6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

D-10. PERCENT CHANGE IN PER CAPITA DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME, 1993 TO 1994

1.	IOWA	9.8
2.	NORTH DAKOTA	8.3
3.	SOUTH DAKOTA	8.0
4.	MICHIGAN	7.2
5.	MISSISSIPPI	6.9
6.	LOUISIANA	6.2
7.	MINNESOTA	6.0
8.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	5.7
9.	OHIO	5.4
	NEBRASKA	5.4
11.	INDIANA	5.0
	MISSOURI	5.0
	WISCONSIN	5.0
14.	TENNESSEE	4.9
	ARIZONA	4.9
16.	ARKANSAS	4.8
	WEST VIRGINIA	4.8
	SOUTH CAROLINA	4.8
19.	KENTUCKY	4.6
	GEORGIA	4.6
21.	ALABAMA	4.5
22.	UTAH	4.4
	MASSACHUSETTS	4.4
	NEW MEXICO	4.4
25.	ILLINOIS	4.3
	NEVADA	4.3
27.	NORTH CAROLINA	4.1
28.	MAINE	4.0
29.	DIST. OF COL.	3.9
	OREGON	3.9
	UNITED STATES	3.9
31.	PENNSYLVANIA	3.8
32.	KANSAS	3.7
	FLORIDA	3.7
34.	DELAWARE	3.6
	VERMONT	3.6
36.	TEXAS	3.4
37.	VIRGINIA	3.3
38.	NEW YORK	3.2
39.	OKLAHOMA	3.0
40.	RHODE ISLAND	2.9
	WASHINGTON	2.9
42.	COLORADO	2.8
43.	IDAHO	2.7
	MARYLAND	2.7
45.	NEW JERSEY	2.5
	CONNECTICUT	2.5
47.	WYOMING	2.3
48.	ALASKA	2.0
49.	CALIFORNIA	1.9
50.	HAWAII	1.6
51.	MONTANA	1.0
	MEAN	3.9
	MEDIAN	4.3
	RANGE	8.8
	SDEV.	2.5

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1995, p. 41.

*Data estimated by NEA.

D-11. PERSONAL INCOME PER PUPIL IN FALL ENROLLMENT, 1994

1.	DIST. OF COL.	$215,932
2.	CONNECTICUT	191,451
3.	NEW JERSEY	190,339
4.	MASSACHUSETTS	176,257
5.	NEW YORK	171,169
6.	MARYLAND	161,258
7.	HAWAII	157,525
8.	DELAWARE	154,017
9.	PENNSYLVANIA	153,376
10.	RHODE ISLAND	150,947
11.	FLORIDA	147,960
12.	NEVADA	147,167
13.	ILLINOIS	146,547
14.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	145,231
15.	VIRGINIA	141,003
16.	CALIFORNIA	133,384
17.	WASHINGTON	131,267
18.	MICHIGAN	130,557
19.	COLORADO	130,539
	UNITED STATES	130,439
20.	OHIO	127,789
21.	MISSOURI	127,363
22.	WISCONSIN	125,761
23.	MINNESOTA	125,491
24.	NORTH CAROLINA	123,172
25.	OREGON	122,470
26.	INDIANA	120,845
27.	NEBRASKA	119,024
28.	TENNESSEE	117,427
29.	VERMONT	117,046
30.	KANSAS	115,846
31.	GEORGIA	115,357
32.	IOWA	114,642
33.	MAINE	113,840
34.	ALASKA	112,618
35.	ARIZONA	110,044
36.	SOUTH DAKOTA	104,652
37.	ALABAMA	103,799
38.	KENTUCKY	103,170
39.	SOUTH CAROLINA	102,034
40.	TEXAS	100,615
41.	NORTH DAKOTA	99,736
42.	WEST VIRGINIA	99,270
43.	LOUISIANA	96,989
44.	WYOMING	96,126
45.	OKLAHOMA	94,933
46.	NEW MEXICO	94,046
47.	MONTANA	93,596
48.	ARKANSAS	93,106
49.	IDAHO	88,080
50.	MISSISSIPPI	83,739
51.	UTAH	69,906
	MEAN	130,439
	MEDIAN	120,843
	RANGE	146,026
	SDEV.	18490.3
	CV	14.2

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1995, p. 40, and NEA Research, *Estimates* data file.

D-12 PERSONAL INCOME PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 1994

1.	DIST. OF COL.	$248,591
2.	NEW JERSEY	204,618
3.	CONNECTICUT	201,953
4.	NEW YORK	194,545
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	192,116
6.	MARYLAND	174,444
7.	HAWAII	167,524
8.	DELAWARE	167,162
9.	PENNSYLVANIA	166,802
10.	ILLINOIS	162,244
11.	RHODE ISLAND	161,977
12.	FLORIDA	161,271
13.	NEVADA	159,577
14.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	158,807
15.	VIRGINIA	150,899
16.	MICHIGAN	141,910
17.	WASHINGTON	140,960
18.	COLORADO	140,758
	UNITED STATES	140,727
19.	MISSOURI	139,754
20.	OHIO	139,496
21.	WISCONSIN	138,233
22.	MINNESOTA	136,515
23.	CALIFORNIA	135,405
24.	ALASKA	133,861
25.	OREGON	133,602
26.	INDIANA	131,866
27.	NORTH CAROLINA	131,648
28.	KANSAS	129,065
29.	NEBRASKA	127,301
30.	TENNESSEE	126,267
31.	GEORGIA	124,095
32.	VERMONT	123,229
33.	IOWA	122,381
34.	MAINE	121,328
35.	ARIZONA	118,400
36.	KENTUCKY	117,638
37.	SOUTH DAKOTA	111,203
38.	SOUTH CAROLINA	111,099
39.	ALABAMA	110,490
40.	TEXAS	109,611
41.	WEST VIRGINIA	107,137
42.	NEW MEXICO	104,495
43	MONTANA	103,903
44.	NORTH DAKOTA	103,852
45.	LOUISIANA	103,809
46	WYOMING	102,471
47.	OKLAHOMA	101,503
48.	ARKANSAS	99,196
49	IDAHO	93,316
50.	MISSISSIPPI	89,425
51	UTAH	74,549
	MEAN	140,727
	MEDIAN	131,866
	RANGE	174,042
	SDEV.	10478.6
	CV	7.4

Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, Aug. 1995, p. 40, and NEA *Estimates* data file. NOTE: California ADA count includes excused absences.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

D-13. PERSONAL INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES (FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL) AS PERCENT OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME, 1994

1.	DIST. OF COL.	83.3
2.	ALASKA	25.4
3.	HAWAII	18.7
4.	NEW MEXICO	18.5
5.	VIRGINIA	17.0
6.	WYOMING	16.0
7.	NORTH DAKOTA	14.2
8.	UTAH	14.1
9.	MARYLAND	14.0
	ALABAMA	14.0
	OKLAHOMA	14.0
12.	SOUTH CAROLINA	13.9
13.	MONTANA	13.5
14.	MISSISSIPPI	13.4
15.	WASHINGTON	12.9
16.	NORTH CAROLINA	12.8
17.	KANSAS	12.7
	COLORADO	12.7
19.	NEBRASKA	12.6
20.	LOUISIANA	12.5
21.	GEORGIA	12.4
22.	KENTUCKY	12.2
23.	SOUTH DAKOTA	12.0
	IDAHO	12.0
25.	TEXAS	11.9
	ARIZONA	11.9
27.	CALIFORNIA	11.7
	WEST VIRGINIA	11.7
	UNITED STATES	11.6
29.	MAINE	11.5
30.	NEW YORK	11.3
	OREGON	11.3
32.	ARKANSAS	11.2
33.	VERMONT	10.9
34.	TENNESSEE	10.8
	IOWA	10.8
	DELAWARE	10.8
37.	MINNESOTA	10.6
	RHODE ISLAND	10.6
39.	MISSOURI	10.2
40.	NEW JERSEY	10.1
	WISCONSIN	10.1
42.	NEVADA	10.0
43.	FLORIDA	9.9
44.	OHIO	9.8
45.	MICHIGAN	9.7
46.	ILLINOIS	9.5
	INDIANA	9.5
48.	MASSACHUSETTS	9.2
49.	PENNSYLVANIA	9.1
50.	CONNECTICUT	8.7
51.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	8.0
	MEAN	11.6
	MEDIAN	11.9
	RANGE	75.3
	SDEV.	12.5
	CV	107.8

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1995, p. 42-51.

D-14. FARM INCOME (GROSS), 1994 (IN MILLIONS)

1.	CALIFORNIA	$22,741
2.	TEXAS	15,347
3.	IOWA	13,166
4.	NEBRASKA	9,988
5.	ILLINOIS	9,790
6.	KANSAS	9,052
7.	MINNESOTA	8,971
8.	NORTH CAROLINA	7,804
9.	WISCONSIN	6,532
10.	FLORIDA	6,306
11.	ARKANSAS	6,047
12.	INDIANA	5,707
13.	GEORGIA	5,680
14.	WASHINGTON	5,608
15.	OHIO	5,512
16.	MISSOURI	5,482
17.	OKLAHOMA	4,793
18.	COLORADO	4,657
19.	SOUTH DAKOTA	4,250
20.	PENNSYLVANIA	4,232
21.	NORTH DAKOTA	3,981
22.	KENTUCKY	3,906
23.	MICHIGAN	3,877
24.	ALABAMA	3,726
25.	MISSISSIPPI	3,688
26.	OREGON	3,587
27.	IDAHO	3,451
28.	NEW YORK	3,160
29.	TENNESSEE	2,749
30.	VIRGINIA	2,603
31.	LOUISIANA	2,490
32.	MONTANA	2,424
33.	ARIZONA	2,026
34.	NEW MEXICO	1,778
35.	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,673
36.	MARYLAND	1,601
37.	UTAH	1,029
38.	WYOMING	915
39.	NEW JERSEY	904
40.	DELAWARE	733
41.	HAWAII	552
42.	MAINE	546
43.	CONNECTICUT	537
44.	VERMONT	533
45.	MASSACHUSETTS	529
46.	WEST VIRGINIA	507
47.	NEVADA	364
48.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	180
49.	RHODE ISLAND	90
50.	ALASKA	36
	DIST. OF COL.	NA
	UNITED STATES	215,840

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service Division, Unpublished data.

D-15. AVERAGE EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD, 1994

1.	NEW JERSEY	$63,853
2.	CONNECTICUT	60,998
3.	ALASKA	59,425
4.	HAWAII	57,589
5.	DIST. OF COL.	53,683
6.	MASSACHUSETTS	52,943
7.	NEW YORK	52,328
8.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	52,020
9.	MARYLAND	52,001
10.	ILLINOIS	51,461
11.	CALIFORNIA	50,713
12.	VIRGINIA	48,208
13.	DELAWARE	47,692
14.	MICHIGAN	46,915
15.	WASHINGTON	46,850
	UNITED STATES	45,937
16.	PENNSYLVANIA	45,203
17.	NEVADA	44,837
18.	TEXAS	44,729
19.	MINNESOTA	44,717
20.	COLORADO	44,571
21.	WISCONSIN	44,270
22.	SOUTH DAKOTA	44,246
23.	UTAH	43,421
24.	RHODE ISLAND	43,359
25.	WYOMING	43,298
26.	OHIO	42,856
27.	KANSAS	42,776
28.	FLORIDA	42,442
29.	GEORGIA	42,399
30.	INDIANA	42,358
31.	NEBRASKA	41,860
32.	MISSOURI	41,835
33.	IOWA	41,575
34.	VERMONT	41,113
35.	OREGON	40,597
36.	MAINE	40,564
37.	IDAHO	40,142
38.	TENNESSEE	40,053
39.	NORTH CAROLINA	39,924
40.	NORTH DAKOTA	39,758
41.	LOUISIANA	39,741
42.	ARIZONA	39,295
43.	MONTANA	39,140
44.	KENTUCKY	38,111
45.	SOUTH CAROLINA	37,848
46.	NEW MEXICO	37,751
47.	ALABAMA	37,586
48.	ARKANSAS	36,062
49.	OKLAHOMA	34,830
50.	MISSISSIPPI	34,490
51.	WEST VIRGINIA	33,751
	MEAN	45,937
	MEDIAN	42,856
	RANGE	30,102
	SDEV.	9334.6
	CV	20.3

Sales and Marketing Management, 1996, *S&MM Survey of Buying Power*, p. B-3.

D-16. TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE OF RETAIL SALES PER HOUSEHOLD, 1994

1.	HAWAII	$32,846
2.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	30,112
3.	ALASKA	28,714
4.	CONNECTICUT	26,247
5.	VIRGINIA	25,471
6.	NEVADA	25,427
7.	SOUTH DAKOTA	25,391
8.	NEW JERSEY	25,378
9.	NORTH DAKOTA	25,337
10.	IDAHO	25,306
11.	MICHIGAN	25,052
12.	DELAWARE	24,890
13.	MAINE	24,748
14.	FLORIDA	24,703
15.	COLORADO	24,544
16.	OREGON	24,523
17.	NEBRASKA	24,481
18.	WYOMING	24,390
19.	MINNESOTA	24,362
20.	WISCONSIN	24,339
21.	MARYLAND	24,038
22.	MISSOURI	23,985
23.	UTAH	23,819
24.	WASHINGTON	23,520
25.	ARIZONA	23,517
26.	NEW MEXICO	23,495
27.	IOWA	23,434
28.	OHIO	23,431
29.	GEORGIA	23,390
30.	VERMONT	23,381
31.	MASSACHUSETTS	23,254
32.	TEXAS	23,225
33.	ILLINOIS	23,218
	UNITED STATES	23,209
34.	TENNESSEE	23,072
35.	LOUISIANA	23,045
36.	KANSAS	22,993
37.	INDIANA	22,916
38.	MONTANA	22,833
39.	CALIFORNIA	22,753
40.	SOUTH CAROLINA	22,218
41.	NORTH CAROLINA	22,118
42.	PENNSYLVANIA	22,076
43.	KENTUCKY	21,506
44.	ALABAMA	21,162
45.	OKLAHOMA	20,511
46.	ARKANSAS	20,372
47.	NEW YORK	20,253
48.	RHODE ISLAND	20,178
49.	WEST VIRGINIA	18,547
50.	MISSISSIPPI	18,478
51.	DIST. OF COL.	16,189
	MEAN	23,209
	MEDIAN	23,495
	RANGE	16,657
	SDEV.	4999.5
	CV	21.5

Sales and Marketing Management, 1996, *S&MM Survey of Buying Power*, p. B-4

Series E—Governmental Revenue

Revenue of state and local governments, principally revenue generated through taxation, is the subject of the tables in Series E. These tables contain comparative information about the amounts and significance of selected tax sources by state, providing insight into the financial resources of government that are available for financing public education.

Normally, general revenue, own source revenue, and tax collections are presented for state and local governments in this series, but the necessary 1994 data for the local and combined state and local finances were not available for the current report. Revenue data are expressed on a per capita basis or as a proportion of state personal income. The latter expression, found in Tables E-12, E-15, and E-16, indicates that for every $1,000 of personal income in a state, a certain amount of revenue (sales tax revenue, e.g.) is generated. This is referred to as the "tax effort" of government units and also can be computed for expenditure categories, as shown in Series G and H.

Tables E-13 through E-16 feature state revenue from general sales and from individual income taxes, expressed on a per capita basis and per $1,000 of state personal income. Please note that low amounts appear for several states, indicating that those taxes are restricted in some fashion, such as the income tax on individuals in New Hampshire. Please consult references on state tax characteristics for clarifying information.

Tables

E-10. Per Capita State Tax Revenue, 1993-94
E-12. State Tax Revenue in 1993-94 per $1,000 of Personal Income in 1994
E-13. Per Capita State Individual Income Tax Revenue, 1993-94
E-14. Per Capita State General Sales Tax Revenue, 1993-94
E-15. State Individual Income Tax Revenue in 1993-94 per $1,000 of Personal Income in 1994
E-16. State General Sales Tax Revenue in 1993-94 per $1,000 of Personal Income in 1994

E-10. PER CAPITA STATE TAX REVENUE, 1993-94

1.	HAWAII	$2,539
2.	CONNECTICUT	2,073
3.	ALASKA	2,047
4.	DELAWARE	2,045
5.	MINNESOTA	1,894
6.	NEW MEXICO	1,826
7.	MASSACHUSETTS	1,824
8.	WASHINGTON	1,816
9.	NEW YORK	1,806
10.	NEW JERSEY	1,707
11.	WISCONSIN	1,658
12.	NEVADA	1,634
13.	MICHIGAN	1,624
14.	CALIFORNIA	1,581
15.	WYOMING	1,553
16.	MARYLAND	1,515
17.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,488
	KENTUCKY	1,488
19.	IOWA	1,460
20.	RHODE ISLAND	1,440
21.	KANSAS	1,419
	UNITED STATES	1,436
22.	VERMONT	1,435
23.	IDAHO	1,427
24.	MAINE	1,423
25.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,422
26.	WEST VIRGINIA	1,402
27.	ARIZONA	1,388
28.	NORTH DAKOTA	1,387
29.	MONTANA	1,356
30.	NEBRASKA	1,321
31.	ILLINOIS	1,317
32.	OREGON	1,309
33.	OKLAHOMA	1,308
34.	ARKANSAS	1,295
35.	OHIO	1,278
36.	FLORIDA	1,276
37.	UTAH	1,266
	INDIANA	1,266
39.	MISSISSIPPI	1,246
40.	GEORGIA	1,245
41.	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,229
42.	VIRGINIA	1,227
43.	COLORADO	1,136
44.	ALABAMA	1,130
45.	MISSOURI	1,120
46.	TENNESSEE	1,106
47.	TEXAS	1,059
48.	LOUISIANA	1,016
49.	SOUTH DAKOTA	914
50.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	736
	DIST. OF COL.	NA
	MEAN	1,436
	MEDIAN	1,412
	RANGE	1,803
	SDEV.	380.5
	CV	26.5

Bureau of the Census, state government finance data, 1994.

E-12. STATE TAX REVENUE IN 1993-94 PER $1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 1994

1.	NEW MEXICO	$107
2.	HAWAII	106
3.	DELAWARE	89
4.	ALASKA	87
5.	MINNESOTA	85
6.	KENTUCKY	84
7.	WEST VIRGINIA	82
8.	WASHINGTON	81
9.	WISCONSIN	79
	MISSISSIPPI	79
11.	IDAHO	78
12.	ARKANSAS	77
13.	WYOMING	76
	MONTANA	76
	NORTH CAROLINA	76
16.	NORTH DAKOTA	74
	OKLAHOMA	74
	UTAH	74
19.	MICHIGAN	73
	MAINE	73
21.	ARIZONA	72
	IOWA	72
23.	VERMONT	71
	CONNECTICUT	71
	MASSACHUSETTS	71
	CALIFORNIA	71
27.	NEW YORK	70
28.	SOUTH CAROLINA	69
	KANSAS	69
	NEVADA	69
	UNITED STATES	66
31.	RHODE ISLAND	66
32.	PENNSYLVANIA	64
	OREGON	64
34.	NEBRASKA	63
	ALABAMA	63
36.	INDIANA	62
	GEORGIA	62
	NEW JERSEY	62
39.	OHIO	61
	MARYLAND	61
41.	FLORIDA	59
42.	LOUISIANA	58
43.	TENNESSEE	57
44.	ILLINOIS	56
45.	VIRGINIA	55
46.	MISSOURI	54
	TEXAS	54
48.	COLORADO	51
49.	SOUTH DAKOTA	47
50.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	31
	DIST. OF COL.	NA
	MEAN	66
	MEDIAN	71
	RANGE	76
	SDEV.	26.1
	CV	39.5

Computed from Bureau of Census, summary of state government finance data, 1994, and Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1994, p. 40.

E-13. PER CAPITA STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX REVENUE, 1993-94

1.	MASSACHUSETTS	$942
2.	NEW YORK	882
3.	OREGON	837
4.	HAWAII	816
5.	DELAWARE	775
6.	MINNESOTA	755
7.	WISCONSIN	716
8.	CONNECTICUT	683
9.	MARYLAND	644
10.	NORTH CAROLINA	607
11.	MICHIGAN	585
12.	VIRGINIA	582
13.	NEW JERSEY	566
14.	CALIFORNIA	558
15.	IOWA	533
16.	RHODE ISLAND	530
17.	COLORADO	527
18.	INDIANA	524
19.	GEORGIA	508
20.	IDAHO	497
21.	MAINE	496
22.	VERMONT	493
23.	UTAH	485
24.	KANSAS	468
25.	OHIO	460
	UNITED STATES	452
26.	KENTUCKY	452
27.	NEBRASKA	441
28.	ILLINOIS	430
29.	SOUTH CAROLINA	418
30.	MISSOURI	406
31.	MONTANA	404
	OKLAHOMA	404
33.	PENNSYLVANIA	393
34.	ARKANSAS	391
35.	WEST VIRGINIA	368
36.	NEW MEXICO	349
37.	ARIZONA	346
38.	ALABAMA	324
39.	MISSISSIPPI	239
40.	LOUISIANA	227
41.	NORTH DAKOTA	215
42.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	32
43.	TENNESSEE	19
	ALASKA	NA
	DIST. OF COL.	NA
	FLORIDA	NA
	NEVADA	NA
	SOUTH DAKOTA	NA
	TEXAS	NA
	WASHINGTON	NA
	WYOMING	NA

Bureau of the Census, summary of state government finance data, 1994

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

E-14. PER CAPITA STATE GENERAL SALES TAX REVENUE, 1993-94

1.	HAWAII	$1,130
2.	WASHINGTON	1,085
3.	NEW MEXICO	865
4.	NEVADA	813
5.	FLORIDA	720
6.	CONNECTICUT	667
7.	ARIZONA	612
8.	TENNESSEE	595
	MISSISSIPPI	595
10.	MINNESOTA	551
11.	TEXAS	540
12.	CALIFORNIA	537
13.	UTAH	516
14.	KANSAS	508
15.	MAINE	498
16.	ARKANSAS	494
17.	IOWA	491
18.	IDAHO	480
19.	NEW JERSEY	478
	MICHIGAN	478
	WISCONSIN	478
	UNITED STATES	474
22.	SOUTH DAKOTA	470
23.	GEORGIA	463
24.	NEBRASKA	460
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	457
26.	INDIANA	436
27.	PENNSYLVANIA	426
28.	WYOMING	419
29.	MISSOURI	416
30.	RHODE ISLAND	414
31.	KENTUCKY	408
32.	OHIO	404
33.	NORTH DAKOTA	402
34.	WEST VIRGINIA	399
35.	ILLINOIS	397
36.	MASSACHUSETTS	381
37.	NORTH CAROLINA	366
38.	MARYLAND	363
39.	NEW YORK	350
40.	OKLAHOMA	335
41.	LOUISIANA	320
42.	COLORADO	308
43.	VERMONT	303
	ALABAMA	303
45.	VIRGINIA	272
	ALASKA	NA
	DELAWARE	NA
	DIST. OF COL.	NA
	MONTANA	NA
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	NA
	OREGON	NA

Bureau of the Census, summary of state government finance data, 1994.

E-15. STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX REVENUE IN 1993-94 PER $1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 1994

1.	OREGON	$41
2.	MASSACHUSETTS	37
3.	NEW YORK	34
	WISCONSIN	34
	HAWAII	34
	MINNESOTA	34
	DELAWARE	34
8.	NORTH CAROLINA	31
9.	UTAH	28
10.	IDAHO	27
11.	IOWA	26
	MICHIGAN	26
	MARYLAND	26
	INDIANA	26
	VIRGINIA	26
16.	KENTUCKY	25
	MAINE	25
	GEORGIA	25
	CALIFORNIA	25
	VERMONT	25
21.	RHODE ISLAND	24
	COLORADO	24
	SOUTH CAROLINA	24
	CONNECTICUT	24
25.	ARKANSAS	23
	OKLAHOMA	23
	MONTANA	23
	KANSAS	23
29.	OHIO	22
	WEST VIRGINIA	22
31.	NEBRASKA	21
	UNITED STATES	21
32.	NEW MEXICO	20
	NEW JERSEY	20
	MISSOURI	20
35.	ILLINOIS	18
	ALABAMA	18
	ARIZONA	18
	PENNSYLVANIA	18
39.	MISSISSIPPI	15
40.	LOUISIANA	13
41.	NORTH DAKOTA	12
42.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1
	TENNESSEE	1
	ALASKA	NA
	DIST. OF COL.	NA
	FLORIDA	NA
	NEVADA	NA
	SOUTH DAKOTA	NA
	TEXAS	NA
	WASHINGTON	NA
	WYOMING	NA

Computed from Bureau of the Census, summary of state government finance data, 1994, and Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1995, p. 40.

E-16. STATE GENERAL SALES TAX REVENUE IN 1993-94 PER $1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 1994

1.	NEW MEXICO	$51
2.	WASHINGTON	48
3.	HAWAII	47
4.	MISSISSIPPI	38
5.	NEVADA	34
6.	FLORIDA	33
7.	ARIZONA	32
8.	TENNESSEE	31
9.	UTAH	30
10.	ARKANSAS	29
11.	TEXAS	27
12.	IDAHO	26
	SOUTH CAROLINA	26
	MAINE	26
15.	MINNESOTA	25
16.	KANSAS	24
	IOWA	24
	CALIFORNIA	24
	SOUTH DAKOTA	24
20.	WEST VIRGINIA	23
	KENTUCKY	23
	CONNECTICUT	23
	GEORGIA	23
	WISCONSIN	23
25.	NEBRASKA	22
	UNITED STATES	22
	NORTH DAKOTA	22
	MICHIGAN	22
	INDIANA	22
29.	WYOMING	21
30.	MISSOURI	20
31.	OHIO	19
	PENNSYLVANIA	19
	OKLAHOMA	19
	RHODE ISLAND	19
	NORTH CAROLINA	19
36.	LOUISIANA	18
37.	NEW JERSEY	17
	ALABAMA	17
	ILLINOIS	17
40.	VERMONT	15
	MASSACHUSETTS	15
	MARYLAND	15
43.	COLORADO	14
	NEW YORK	14
45.	VIRGINIA	12
	ALASKA	NA
	DELAWARE	NA
	DIST. OF COL.	NA
	MONTANA	NA
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	NA
	OREGON	NA

Computed from Bureau of Census, summary of state government finance data, 1994, and Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1995, p. 40.

Series F—School Revenue

Series F tables compare states on their sources of public school revenue. Funds received by public school districts from federal, state, and local sources are listed for each state and are expressed in relation to the number of pupils in each state and to the state's personal income and according to the percentage distribution across the three government sources.

Tables F-5 and F-6 examine each state's relative position with regard to school revenues per $1,000 of state personal income. These measures, as with the examples in Series E, make it easier to compare the effort of government units to provide financial support for public school programs through measurement of that support with the common denominator of personal income.

Please note that the school revenue data contained in Series F tables update those featured in *Estimates of School Statistics, 1995-96*, published in April. State education departments have the option of revising their estimated data for inclusion in *Rankings*.

Please see page 51 for additional information provided by the state education departments to help explain data reported for their states in Series F tables.

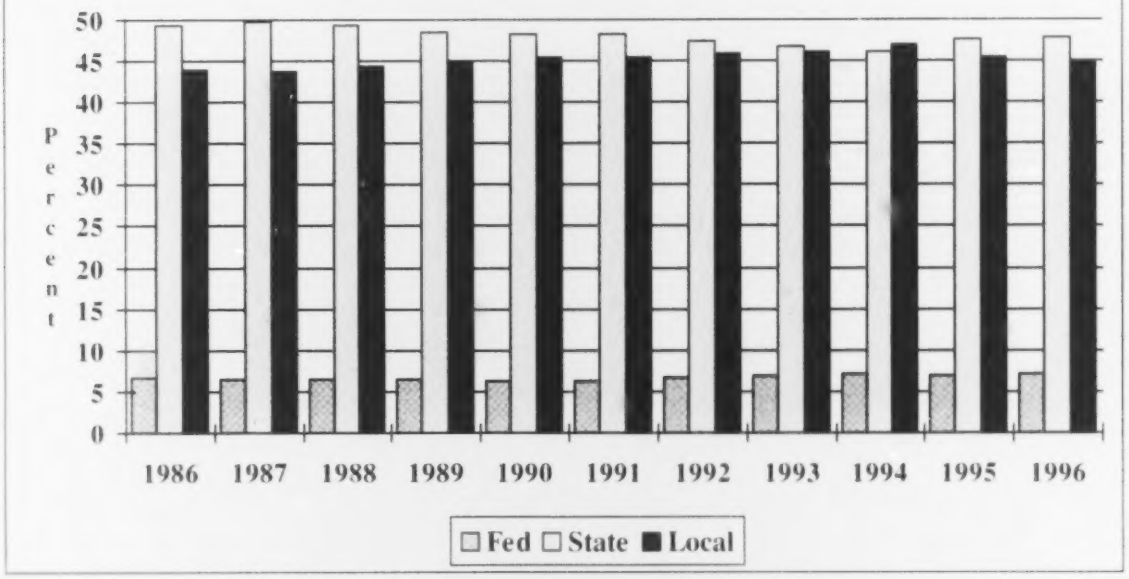
Figure F displays school revenues by source—state, local, and federal. Throughout the past ten years state and local governments have each provided between 40 and 50 percent of the total. The federal contribution has ranged between 6 and 7 percent (Tables F-8, F-10, F-12).

Figure F. School Revenue by Source

Tables

F-1. Public School Revenue per Pupil in Fall Enrollement, 1994-95 (Revised)
F-2. Public School Revenue per Pupil in Fall Enrollment, 1995-96
F-3. Public School Revenue per Pupil in Average Daily Attendance, 1994-95 (Revised)
F-4. Public School Revenue per Pupil in Average Daily Attendance, 1995-96
F-5. Public School Revenue in 1992-93 per $1,000 of Personal Income in 1994
F-6. State and Local Revenue for Public Schools in 1993-94 per $1,000 of Personal Income in 1994
F-7. Percent of Revenue for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools from Local Governments, 1994-95 (Revised)
F-8. Percent of Revenue for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools from Local Governments, 1995-96
F-9. Percent of Revenue for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools from State Governments, 1994-95 (Revised)
F-10. Percent of Revenue for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools from State Governments, 1995-96
F-11. Percent of Revenue for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools from the Federal Government, 1994-95 (Revised)
F-12. Percent of Revenue for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools from the Federal Government, 1995-96
F-13. Local Public School Revenue as a Percent of Combined State and Local School Revenue, 1995-96

Figure F. School Revenue by Source



F-1 PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE PER PUPIL IN FALL ENROLLMENT, 1994-95 (REVISED)

1.	NEW JERSEY	$9,884
2.	NEW YORK	8,996
3.	CONNECTICUT	8,857
4.	ALASKA	8,335
5.	PENNSYLVANIA	7,755
6.	MICHIGAN	7,375
7.	MASSACHUSETTS	7,285
8.	DELAWARE	7,246
9.	RHODE ISLAND	7,196
10.	VERMONT	7,141
11.	DIST. OF COL.	7,122
12.	MINNESOTA	7,045
13.	WISCONSIN	6,955
14.	WEST VIRGINIA	6,687
15.	MARYLAND	6,620
16.	INDIANA	6,571
17.	HAWAII	6,512
18.	WYOMING	6,318
19.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	6,315
20.	MAINE	6,280
21.	KANSAS	6,256
22.	NEW MEXICO	6,255
23.	WASHINGTON	6,251
	UNITED STATES	6,210
24.	OREGON	6,152
25.	ILLINOIS	6,128
26.	FLORIDA	6,065
27.	VIRGINIA	5,837
28.	COLORADO	5,744
29.	OHIO	5,708
30.	IOWA	5,681
31.	MISSOURI	5,585
32.	TEXAS	5,582
33.	GEORGIA	5,576
34.	MONTANA	5,570
35.	CALIFORNIA	5,484
36.	NEVADA	5,463
37.	SOUTH CAROLINA	5,427
38.	KENTUCKY	5,417
39.	NEBRASKA	5,252
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	5,168
41.	SOUTH DAKOTA	5,105
42.	ARIZONA	5,036
43.	NORTH DAKOTA	5,001
44.	LOUISIANA	4,820
45.	OKLAHOMA	4,624
46.	ARKANSAS	4,619
47.	IDAHO	4,516
48.	TENNESSEE	4,410
49.	ALABAMA	4,287
50.	MISSISSIPPI	4,262
51.	UTAH	4,116
	MEAN	6,210
	MEDIAN	6,065
	RANGE	5,768
	SDEV.	615.9
	CV	9.9

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

*Data estimated by NEA

F-2 PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE PER PUPIL IN FALL ENROLLMENT, 1995-96

1.	NEW JERSEY	$10,120
2.	NEW YORK	9,093
3.	CONNECTICUT	8,986
4.	ALASKA	8,290*
5.	PENNSYLVANIA	7,975
6.	DELAWARE	7,584
7.	RHODE ISLAND	7,511
8.	MASSACHUSETTS	7,495
9.	MICHIGAN	7,439
10.	WISCONSIN	7,236
11.	VERMONT	7,169
12.	MINNESOTA	7,089
13.	WEST VIRGINIA	7,066
14.	MARYLAND	6,873
15.	HAWAII	6,828
16.	WYOMING	6,639
17.	INDIANA	6,527
18.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	6,510
19.	WASHINGTON	6,482
20.	KANSAS	6,372
21.	MAINE	6,361
	UNITED STATES	6,346
22.	ILLINOIS	6,329
23.	FLORIDA	6,200
24.	DIST. OF COL.	5,964
25.	NEW MEXICO	5,929
26.	GEORGIA	5,910
27.	IOWA	5,893
28.	OHIO	5,851
29.	OREGON	5,847
30.	COLORADO	5,839
31.	SOUTH CAROLINA	5,738
32.	TEXAS	5,670
	MISSOURI	5,670
34.	VIRGINIA	5,657
35.	MONTANA	5,640
36.	NEVADA	5,628
37.	CALIFORNIA	5,622
38.	KENTUCKY	5,604
39.	NEBRASKA	5,402
40.	SOUTH DAKOTA	5,341
41.	NORTH DAKOTA	5,275
42.	NORTH CAROLINA	5,248
43.	ARIZONA	5,124*
44.	LOUISIANA	4,937
45.	OKLAHOMA	4,819
46.	ARKANSAS	4,811
47.	ALABAMA	4,613
48.	IDAHO	4,595
49.	TENNESSEE	4,570
50.	MISSISSIPPI	4,374
51.	UTAH	4,224
	MEAN	6,346
	MEDIAN	5,910
	RANGE	5,896
	SDEV.	374.6
	CV	5.9

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

F-3. PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 1994-95 (REVISED)

1.	NEW JERSEY	$10,605
2.	NEW YORK	10,094
3.	ALASKA	9,884*
4.	CONNECTICUT	9,323
5.	PENNSYLVANIA	8,429
6.	DIST. OF COL.	8,222
7.	VERMONT	8,205
8.	MICHIGAN	8,016
9.	MASSACHUSETTS	7,861
10.	DELAWARE	7,834
11.	RHODE ISLAND	7,792
12.	WISCONSIN	7,768
13.	MINNESOTA	7,637
14.	WEST VIRGINIA	7,210
15.	INDIANA	7,186
16.	MARYLAND	7,160
17.	HAWAII	7,015
18.	KANSAS	6,970
19.	NEW MEXICO	6,950
20.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	6,903
21.	ILLINOIS	6,771
22.	WYOMING	6,764
23.	OREGON	6,733
24.	WASHINGTON	6,713
	UNITED STATES	6,686
25.	MAINE	6,667
26.	FLORIDA	6,644
27.	VIRGINIA	6,245
28.	OHIO	6,197
29.	COLORADO	6,194
30.	MONTANA	6,182
31.	MISSOURI	6,086
32.	IOWA	6,052
33.	TEXAS	6,040
34.	GEORGIA	6,036
35.	KENTUCKY	6,018
36.	NEVADA	5,965
37.	SOUTH CAROLINA	5,709
38.	NEBRASKA	5,611
39.	CALIFORNIA	5,551
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	5,523
41.	SOUTH DAKOTA	5,415
42.	ARIZONA	5,403
43.	LOUISIANA	5,249
44.	NORTH DAKOTA	5,232
45.	OKLAHOMA	4,943
46.	ARKANSAS	4,925
47.	IDAHO	4,805
48.	TENNESSEE	4,739
49.	ALABAMA	4,557
50.	MISSISSIPPI	4,555
51.	UTAH	4,384
	MEAN	6,686
	MEDIAN	6,644
	RANGE	6,221
	SDEV.	1231.2
	CV	18.4

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank. NOTE: California ADA count includes excused absences.

F-4 PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 1995-96

1.	NEW JERSEY	$10,825*
2.	NEW YORK	10,323*
3.	ALASKA	10,078*
4.	CONNECTICUT	9,499
5.	PENNSYLVANIA	8,693
6.	DELAWARE	8,245
7.	VERMONT	8,237
8.	RHODE ISLAND	8,191
9.	MASSACHUSETTS	8,087
10.	MICHIGAN	8,086*
11.	WISCONSIN	8,082
12.	MINNESOTA	7,662*
13.	WEST VIRGINIA	7,631
14.	MARYLAND	7,434
15.	HAWAII	7,418
16.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	7,138
17.	INDIANA	7,135
18.	WYOMING	7,114
19.	KANSAS	7,104
20.	ILLINOIS	7,071
21.	WASHINGTON	6,942
22.	FLORIDA	6,927
	UNITED STATES	6,853
23.	MAINE	6,738
24.	DIST. OF COL.	6,703
25.	NEW MEXICO	6,588
26.	GEORGIA	6,467
27.	OREGON	6,394
28.	OHIO	6,352
29.	COLORADO	6,296*
30.	KENTUCKY	6,288
31.	MONTANA	6,260
32.	IOWA	6,252
33.	MISSOURI	6,220*
34.	TEXAS	6,137
35.	NEVADA	6,126
36.	VIRGINIA	6,075*
37.	SOUTH CAROLINA	6,037
38.	NEBRASKA	5,765*
39.	CALIFORNIA	5,714
40.	SOUTH DAKOTA	5,673*
41.	NORTH CAROLINA	5,617
42.	ARIZONA	5,532*
43.	NORTH DAKOTA	5,514
44.	LOUISIANA	5,272
45.	OKLAHOMA	5,180
46.	ARKANSAS	5,160
47.	TENNESSEE	4,915
48.	IDAHO	4,892*
49.	ALABAMA	4,810
50.	MISSISSIPPI	4,680*
51.	UTAH	4,499
	MEAN	6,853
	MEDIAN	6,467
	RANGE	6,326
	SDEV.	1066.8
	CV	15.6

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank. NOTE: California ADA count includes excused absences.

*Data estimated by NEA.

F-5. PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE IN 1993-94 PER $1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 1994

1.	ALASKA	$73*
2.	WYOMING	69
3.	NEW MEXICO	66
4.	VERMONT	61
	WEST VIRGINIA	61
6.	MONTANA	58
7.	UTAH	55
8.	TEXAS	54
9.	WISCONSIN	53
	MICHIGAN	53
11.	MAINE	52
	NEW JERSEY	52
13.	MINNESOTA	51
	NEW YORK	51
	KANSAS	51
	INDIANA	51
17.	SOUTH CAROLINA	50
18.	PENNSYLVANIA	49
19.	IOWA	48
	KENTUCKY	48
	NORTH DAKOTA	48
22.	ARKANSAS	47
	GEORGIA	47
	OREGON	47
	LOUISIANA	47
	WASHINGTON	47
27.	RHODE ISLAND	46
	OKLAHOMA	46
	UNITED STATES	46
	IDAHO	46
	SOUTH DAKOTA	46
31.	MISSISSIPPI	45
	CONNECTICUT	45
	ARIZONA	45*
34.	OHIO	44
35.	DELAWARE	43
36.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	42
	CALIFORNIA	42
	HAWAII	42
39.	NEBRASKA	41
	COLORADO	41
	NORTH CAROLINA	41
	MISSOURI	41
43.	MARYLAND	40
	ILLINOIS	40
45.	FLORIDA	39
	MASSACHUSETTS	39
47.	ALABAMA	38
48.	VIRGINIA	37
	NEVADA	37
50.	TENNESSEE	35
	DIST. OF COL.	35
	MEAN	46
	MEDIAN	47
	RANGE	38
	SDEV.	14.6
	CV	31.7

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1995, p. 40, and NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

F-6. STATE AND LOCAL REVENUE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN 1993-94 PER $1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 1994

1.	WYOMING	$65
2.	ALASKA	64*
3.	NEW MEXICO	59
4.	VERMONT	58
5.	WEST VIRGINIA	56
6.	MONTANA	52
7.	WISCONSIN	51
	UTAH	51
9.	NEW JERSEY	50
10.	MICHIGAN	49
	TEXAS	49
	MINNESOTA	49
	MAINE	49
14.	INDIANA	48
	KANSAS	48
	NEW YORK	48
17.	PENNSYLVANIA	46
	IOWA	46
19.	SOUTH CAROLINA	45
20.	RHODE ISLAND	44
	WASHINGTON	44
	OREGON	44
	GEORGIA	44
24.	CONNECTICUT	43
	KENTUCKY	43
	ARKANSAS	43
	OKLAHOMA	43
	UNITED STATES	43
28.	NORTH DAKOTA	42
	IDAHO	42
30.	LOUISIANA	41
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	41
	ARIZONA	41*
	SOUTH DAKOTA	41
	OHIO	41
35.	DELAWARE	39
	NEBRASKA	39
	COLORADO	39
	HAWAII	39
39.	MISSOURI	38
	MARYLAND	38
	CALIFORNIA	38
	MISSISSIPPI	38
	NORTH CAROLINA	38
	ILLINOIS	38
45.	MASSACHUSETTS	37
46.	FLORIDA	36
47.	VIRGINIA	35
	NEVADA	35
49.	ALABAMA	33
50.	TENNESSEE	32
	DIST. OF COL.	NA
	MEAN	43
	MEDIAN	43
	RANGE	33
	SDEV.	12.7
	CV	29.5

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1995, p. 40, and NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

F-7. PERCENT OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 1994-95 (REVISED)

1.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	90.1
2.	DIST. OF COL.	88.4
3.	ILLINOIS	66.7
4.	NEVADA	65.1
5.	VERMONT	64.3
6.	SOUTH DAKOTA	63.5
7.	MASSACHUSETTS	60.6
8.	VIRGINIA	60.3
9.	NEBRASKA	57.3
10.	CONNECTICUT	56.4
11.	NEW JERSEY	56.0
12.	MARYLAND	55.8
13.	MISSOURI	55.7
14.	RHODE ISLAND	54.9
15.	WISCONSIN	54.5
	NEW YORK	54.5
17.	PENNSYLVANIA	52.2
18.	COLORADO	51.8
19.	OHIO	51.5
20.	ARIZONA	49.1*
21.	TEXAS	48.3
22.	IOWA	46.1
23.	OREGON	45.5
	UNITED STATES	45.5
24.	WYOMING	45.3
25.	MAINE	45.0
	NORTH DAKOTA	45.0
27.	MINNESOTA	44.8
28.	SOUTH CAROLINA	44.5
29.	FLORIDA	43.3
30.	INDIANA	41.9
31.	GEORGIA	41.3
32.	TENNESSEE	41.0
33.	MONTANA	40.4
34.	UTAH	38.8
35.	KANSAS	37.3
36.	CALIFORNIA	35.7
37.	LOUISIANA	35.2
38.	WEST VIRGINIA	33.7
39.	IDAHO	30.9
40.	MISSISSIPPI	29.1
41.	OKLAHOMA	28.0
42.	ARKANSAS	26.8
43.	MICHIGAN	26.5
	DELAWARE	26.5
45.	NORTH CAROLINA	25.7
46.	NEW MEXICO	23.9
47.	ALASKA	23.8*
	KENTUCKY	23.8
	WASHINGTON	23.8
50.	ALABAMA	19.3
51.	HAWAII	2.2
	MEAN	45.5
	MEDIAN	45.0
	RANGE	87.9
	SDEV.	13.7
	CV	30.1

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

*Data estimated by NEA.

F-8. PERCENT OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 1995-96

1.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	90.0
2.	DIST. OF COL.	85.3
3.	VERMONT	65.2
4.	SOUTH DAKOTA	63.7*
5.	ILLINOIS	61.3
6.	NEVADA	60.9
7.	MASSACHUSETTS	59.2
8.	VIRGINIA	58.4*
9.	NEBRASKA	57.3
10.	CONNECTICUT	56.5
11.	NEW JERSEY	56.0
12.	MISSOURI	55.8*
13.	RHODE ISLAND	55.0
14.	MARYLAND	54.9
15.	NEW YORK	54.6
16.	PENNSYLVANIA	52.6
17.	OHIO	52.0
18.	WISCONSIN	51.5
19.	COLORADO	50.3*
20.	ARIZONA	49.3*
21.	TEXAS	47.7
22.	NORTH DAKOTA	46.5
23.	MAINE	45.5
24.	IOWA	45.4
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	45.2
	UNITED STATES	45.0
26.	WYOMING	44.5
27.	MINNESOTA	43.8*
28.	FLORIDA	43.3
29.	INDIANA	42.5
30.	TENNESSEE	40.9
31.	GEORGIA	40.7
32.	MONTANA	40.4
33.	KANSAS	37.3
34.	OREGON	36.4
35.	MICHIGAN	35.6*
36.	UTAH	35.2
37.	CALIFORNIA	34.2
38.	WEST VIRGINIA	33.7
39.	LOUISIANA	32.5
40.	IDAHO	31.1*
41.	MISSISSIPPI	29.1*
42.	OKLAHOMA	27.6
43.	DELAWARE	26.7
44.	ARKANSAS	26.1
45.	NORTH CAROLINA	24.9
46.	WASHINGTON	24.3
47.	KENTUCKY	23.9
	ALASKA	23.9*
49.	ALABAMA	19.1
50.	NEW MEXICO	14.9
51.	HAWAII	2.0
	MEAN	45.0
	MEDIAN	44.5
	RANGE	88.0
	SDEV.	12.7
	CV	28.2

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

F-9. PERCENT OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS FROM STATE GOVERNMENTS, 1994-95 (REVISED)

1.	HAWAII	90.6
2.	WASHINGTON	70.1
3.	ALABAMA	69.3
4.	MICHIGAN	67.4
5.	KENTUCKY	67.0
6.	NEW MEXICO	66.1
7.	NORTH CAROLINA	65.8
8.	DELAWARE	64.9
9.	ARKANSAS	64.4
10.	ALASKA	63.6*
11.	OKLAHOMA	62.7
12.	IDAHO	61.7
13.	WEST VIRGINIA	58.5
14.	KANSAS	57.4
15.	MISSISSIPPI	55.9
16.	CALIFORNIA	54.6
17.	UTAH	54.3
18.	INDIANA	53.3
19.	LOUISIANA	52.8
20.	GEORGIA	51.5
21.	MINNESOTA	50.9
22.	TENNESSEE	49.9
23.	MONTANA	49.6
24.	FLORIDA	49.1
25.	IOWA	48.6
26.	MAINE	48.1
27.	WYOMING	48.0
	UNITED STATES	47.6
28.	OREGON	47.5
29.	SOUTH CAROLINA	46.7
30.	TEXAS	43.4
31.	NORTH DAKOTA	43.0
32.	COLORADO	42.9
33.	PENNSYLVANIA	42.3
34.	ARIZONA	42.2*
35.	OHIO	42.0
36.	WISCONSIN	41.1
37.	RHODE ISLAND	41.0
38.	NEW YORK	40.7
39.	NEW JERSEY	40.3
40.	MARYLAND	39.0
	CONNECTICUT	39.0
42.	NEBRASKA	38.4
43.	MISSOURI	37.8
44.	VIRGINIA	34.4
45.	MASSACHUSETTS	33.7
46.	VERMONT	30.7
47.	NEVADA	30.0
48.	ILLINOIS	27.4
49.	SOUTH DAKOTA	26.5
50.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	7.0
	DIST. OF COL.	NA
	MEAN	47.6
	MEDIAN	48.4
	RANGE	83.6
	SDEV.	18.5
	CV	38.9

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank

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F-10. PERCENT OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS FROM STATE GOVERNMENTS, 1995-96

1.	HAWAII	89.5
2.	NEW MEXICO	74.3
3.	ALABAMA	70.9
4.	WASHINGTON	69.4
5.	KENTUCKY	67.2
6.	NORTH CAROLINA	66.5
7.	ARKANSAS	65.4
8.	DELAWARE	65.2
9.	ALASKA	63.6*
10.	OKLAHOMA	63.5
11.	IDAHO	61.2*
12.	WEST VIRGINIA	58.5
13.	UTAH	58.4
14.	MICHIGAN	57.9*
15.	KANSAS	57.4
16.	CALIFORNIA	57.0
17.	OREGON	56.5
18.	MISSISSIPPI	55.6*
19.	LOUISIANA	54.4
20.	GEORGIA	52.6
21.	INDIANA	52.3
22.	MINNESOTA	51.7*
23.	TENNESSEE	50.3
24.	MONTANA	49.6
25.	FLORIDA	49.5
	IOWA	49.5
27.	WYOMING	49.0
	UNITED STATES	47.9
28.	MAINE	47.5
29.	SOUTH CAROLINA	46.1
30.	COLORADO	44.2*
31.	WISCONSIN	44.1
32.	TEXAS	43.5
33.	NORTH DAKOTA	42.5
34.	ARIZONA	42.0*
35.	PENNSYLVANIA	41.8
36.	OHIO	41.7
37.	RHODE ISLAND	41.0
38.	NEW JERSEY	40.3
39.	NEW YORK	39.3
	MARYLAND	39.3
41.	CONNECTICUT	39.1
42.	NEBRASKA	38.4
43.	MISSOURI	37.3*
44.	VIRGINIA	36.3
45.	MASSACHUSETTS	35.5
46.	NEVADA	34.4
47.	ILLINOIS	29.9
48.	VERMONT	29.7
49.	SOUTH DAKOTA	26.1*
50.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	7.0
	DIST. OF COL.	NA
	MEAN	47.9
	MEDIAN	49.5
	RANGE	82.5
	SDEV.	19.3
	CV	40.3

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

*Data estimated by NEA.

F-11. PERCENT OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 1994-95 (REVISED)

1.	MISSISSIPPI	15.0
2.	ALASKA	12.6*
3.	LOUISIANA	12.1
4.	NORTH DAKOTA	12.0
5.	DIST. OF COL.	11.6
6.	ALABAMA	11.3
7.	NEW MEXICO	10.1
8.	MONTANA	10.0
	SOUTH DAKOTA	10.0
10.	CALIFORNIA	9.6
11.	OKLAHOMA	9.3
12.	KENTUCKY	9.2
13.	TENNESSEE	9.1
14.	ARKANSAS	8.8
	SOUTH CAROLINA	8.8
	ARIZONA	8.8*
17.	DELAWARE	8.7
18.	NORTH CAROLINA	8.5
19.	TEXAS	8.3
20.	WEST VIRGINIA	7.8
21.	FLORIDA	7.6
22.	IDAHO	7.4
23.	HAWAII	7.3
24.	GEORGIA	7.2
25.	OREGON	7.0
26.	UTAH	6.9
	UNITED STATES	6.9
	MAINE	6.9
28.	WYOMING	6.7
29.	MISSOURI	6.5
	OHIO	6.5
31.	MICHIGAN	6.1
	WASHINGTON	6.1
33.	ILLINOIS	5.9
34.	MASSACHUSETTS	5.7
35.	PENNSYLVANIA	5.6
36.	IOWA	5.3
	KANSAS	5.3
	COLORADO	5.3
	VIRGINIA	5.3
40.	MARYLAND	5.2
41.	VERMONT	5.0
42.	NEVADA	4.9
43.	INDIANA	4.8
	NEW YORK	4.8
45.	CONNECTICUT	4.6
46.	WISCONSIN	4.4
47.	MINNESOTA	4.3
48.	NEBRASKA	4.2
49.	RHODE ISLAND	4.1
50.	NEW JERSEY	3.6
51.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2.9
	MEAN	6.9
	MEDIAN	6.9
	RANGE	12.1
	SDEV.	3.6
	CV	52.2

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

F-12. PERCENT OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 1995-96

1.	MISSISSIPPI	15.3*
2.	DIST. OF COL.	14.7
3.	LOUISIANA	13.2
4.	ALASKA	12.6*
5.	NORTH DAKOTA	11.0
6.	NEW MEXICO	10.7
7.	SOUTH DAKOTA	10.1*
8.	MONTANA	10.0
	ALABAMA	10.0
10.	KENTUCKY	8.9
	OKLAHOMA	8.9
12.	ILLINOIS	8.8
	CALIFORNIA	8.8
	TEXAS	8.8
15.	TENNESSEE	8.7
	ARIZONA	8.7*
	SOUTH CAROLINA	8.7
18.	NORTH CAROLINA	8.6
19.	ARKANSAS	8.5
20.	HAWAII	8.4
21.	DELAWARE	8.2
22.	WEST VIRGINIA	7.8
23.	IDAHO	7.7*
24.	FLORIDA	7.2
25.	OREGON	7.1
	UNITED STATES	7.1
26.	MAINE	6.9
27.	MISSOURI	6.8*
28.	GEORGIA	6.7
29.	MICHIGAN	6.5*
	WYOMING	6.5
31.	UTAH	6.4
32.	OHIO	6.3
	WASHINGTON	6.3
34.	NEW YORK	6.1
35.	MARYLAND	5.8
36.	PENNSYLVANIA	5.6
37.	COLORADO	5.5*
38.	VIRGINIA	5.3
	MASSACHUSETTS	5.3
	KANSAS	5.3
41.	INDIANA	5.2
42.	VERMONT	5.1
	IOWA	5.1
44.	NEVADA	4.7
45.	MINNESOTA	4.5*
46.	CONNECTICUT	4.4
	WISCONSIN	4.4
48.	NEBRASKA	4.2
49.	RHODE ISLAND	4.0
50.	NEW JERSEY	3.6
51.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	3.0
	MEAN	7.1
	MEDIAN	6.9
	RANGE	12.3
	SDEV.	3.6
	CV	50.7

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

F-13. LOCAL PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE AS A PERCENT OF COMBINED STATE AND LOCAL SCHOOL REVENUE, 1995-96

1.	DIST. OF COL.	100.0
2.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	92.8
3.	SOUTH DAKOTA	70.9*
4.	VERMONT	68.7
5.	ILLINOIS	67.2
6.	NEVADA	63.9
7.	MASSACHUSETTS	62.5
8.	VIRGINIA	61.6*
9.	MISSOURI	59.9*
	NEBRASKA	59.9
11.	CONNECTICUT	59.1
12.	MARYLAND	58.3
13.	NEW JERSEY	58.2
14.	NEW YORK	58.1
15.	RHODE ISLAND	57.3
16.	PENNSYLVANIA	55.7
17.	OHIO	55.5
18.	ARIZONA	54.0*
19.	WISCONSIN	53.9
20.	COLORADO	53.2*
21.	TEXAS	52.3
22.	NORTH DAKOTA	52.2
23.	SOUTH CAROLINA	49.5
24.	MAINE	48.9
	UNITED STATES	48.4
25.	IOWA	47.8
26.	WYOMING	47.6
27.	FLORIDA	46.6
28.	MINNESOTA	45.9*
29.	MONTANA	44.9
	TENNESSEE	44.9
	INDIANA	44.9
32.	GEORGIA	43.6
33.	KANSAS	39.4
34.	OREGON	39.2
35.	MICHIGAN	38.1*
36.	UTAH	37.6
37.	CALIFORNIA	37.5
38.	LOUISIANA	37.4
39.	WEST VIRGINIA	36.6
40.	MISSISSIPPI	34.4*
41.	IDAHO	33.7*
42.	OKLAHOMA	30.3
43.	DELAWARE	29.0
44.	ARKANSAS	28.5
45.	ALASKA	27.3*
46.	NORTH CAROLINA	27.2
47.	KENTUCKY	26.2
48.	WASHINGTON	25.9
49.	ALABAMA	21.3
50.	NEW MEXICO	16.7
51.	HAWAII	2.2
	MEAN	48.4
	MEDIAN	47.6
	RANGE	97.8
	SDEV	13.8
	CV	28.5

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

*Data estimated by NEA.

Series G—Government Expenditures

State and local government spending characteristics provide useful comparative information about the resources, needs, and priorities for public services. Expenditures for government programs vary across states for many reasons, and state-by-state comparisons should be made while keeping them in mind—demographic, economic, and political factors are but a few.

Tables in Series G normally include spending by state governments and by state and local governments combined. Combined state and local expenditures were not available for inclusion in this series. The remaining tables, G-1 and G-2, present state expenditures. Expenditure data are expressed on a per capita basis, allowing closer comparison of the differences in levels and objects of state government spending, as well as their positions relative to the U.S. average. Use of state personal income in selected tables provides an opportunity to compare the relative "effort" of government units to fund program areas, including public education.

Tables

G-1. Per Capita Total General Expenditures of State Governments for All Functions, 1993-94
G-2. State Government General Expenditures in 1993-94 per $1,000 of Personal Income in 1994

G-1. PER CAPITA TOTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURES OF STATE GOVERNMENTS FOR ALL FUNCTIONS, 1993-94

1.	ALASKA	$8,674
2.	HAWAII	4,462
3.	WYOMING	3,681
4.	NEW YORK	3,567
5.	CONNECTICUT	3,422
6.	DELAWARE	3,383
7.	MASSACHUSETTS	3,381
8.	NEW MEXICO	3,367
9.	RHODE ISLAND	3,144
10.	NEW JERSEY	3,091
11.	WASHINGTON	3,059
12.	MINNESOTA	3,055
13.	VERMONT	3,052
14.	NORTH DAKOTA	2,956
15.	CALIFORNIA	2,907
16.	WEST VIRGINIA	2,882
17.	MONTANA	2,796
18.	MAINE	2,782
19.	LOUISIANA	2,731
20.	MICHIGAN	2,723
21.	WISCONSIN	2,720
22.	PENNSYLVANIA	2,703
23.	IOWA	2,665
	UNITED STATES	2,636
24.	SOUTH CAROLINA	2,610
25.	OREGON	2,533
26.	KENTUCKY	2,498
27.	NORTH CAROLINA	2,495
28.	INDIANA	2,492
29.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,460
30.	UTAH	2,458
31.	OHIO	2,420
32.	SOUTH DAKOTA	2,412
33.	NEBRASKA	2,395
34.	KANSAS	2,385
35.	MARYLAND	2,357
36.	ALABAMA	2,352
37.	IDAHO	2,339
	ARIZONA	2,339
39.	NEVADA	2,336
40.	MISSISSIPPI	2,314
41.	ARKANSAS	2,300
42.	ILLINOIS	2,217
	GEORGIA	2,217
44.	OKLAHOMA	2,216
45.	VIRGINIA	2,177
46.	TENNESSEE	2,163
47.	FLORIDA	2,149
48.	COLORADO	2,093
49.	TEXAS	2,031
50.	MISSOURI	2,006
	DIST. OF COL.	NA
	MEAN	2,636
	MEDIAN	2,516
	RANGE	6,668
	SDEV.	1353.9
	CV	51.4

Bureau of the Census, state government finance data, 1994.

G-2. STATE GOVERNMENT GENERAL EXPENDITURES IN 1993-94 PER $1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 1993

1.	ALASKA	$371
2.	NEW MEXICO	198
3.	HAWAII	186
4.	WYOMING	181
5.	WEST VIRGINIA	169
6.	NORTH DAKOTA	159
7.	MONTANA	157
8.	LOUISIANA	155
9.	VERMONT	152
10.	SOUTH CAROLINA	147
	DELAWARE	147
	MISSISSIPPI	147
13.	RHODE ISLAND	143
	UTAH	143
	MAINE	143
16.	KENTUCKY	141
17.	NEW YORK	139
18.	MINNESOTA	137
	ARKANSAS	137
20.	WASHINGTON	136
21.	IOWA	132
	MASSACHUSETTS	132
23.	ALABAMA	131
24.	WISCONSIN	130
	CALIFORNIA	130
26.	NORTH CAROLINA	127
	IDAHO	127
28.	OKLAHOMA	126
29.	OREGON	124
30.	INDIANA	123
	SOUTH DAKOTA	123
	MICHIGAN	123
33.	ARIZONA	122
	PENNSYLVANIA	122
	UNITED STATES	121
35.	CONNECTICUT	118
36.	OHIO	116
37.	NEBRASKA	115
	KANSAS	115
39.	NEW JERSEY	111
	TENNESSEE	111
41.	GEORGIA	110
42.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	104
43.	TEXAS	103
44.	FLORIDA	99
45.	NEVADA	98
	MISSOURI	98
47.	VIRGINIA	97
48.	MARYLAND	95
49.	ILLINOIS	94
	COLORADO	94
	DIST. OF COL.	NA
	MEAN	121
	MEDIAN	129
	RANGE	277
	SDEV.	72.0
	CV	59.5

Computed from Bureau of Census, summary of state government finance data, 1994, and Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1995, p. 40.

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Series H—School Expenditures

Expenditures for elementary and secondary schools and for higher education can serve as indicators of state and local government "effort" to fund these services. Measures used to compare states on spending for education include current expenditures per pupil in Fall Enrollment (ENR) or Average Daily Attendance (ADA). School expenditure data are also displayed in relation to state population and state personal income and as percentages of total state expenditures or as proportions of national averages.

Series tables showing combined state and local government expenditures for all education and higher education are not included in this report because the necessary data were not available. Expenditure data are shown for elementary and secondary schools. Knowledge about public education systems and their funding characteristics is required to make fair comparisons of state-local government financial support of education relative to that found in other states. See page 51 for additional information provided by the state education departments.

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H-1. PER CAPITA STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR ALL EDUCATION, 1993-94

1.	ALASKA	$2,109
2.	WYOMING	1,375
3.	WASHINGTON	1,313
4.	NEW MEXICO	1,305
5.	HAWAII	1,269
6.	UTAH	1,180
7.	DELAWARE	1,173
8.	MINNESOTA	1,145
9.	NORTH DAKOTA	1,132
10.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,085
11.	IOWA	1,070
	KANSAS	1,070
13.	WEST VIRGINIA	1,059
14.	MONTANA	1,047
15.	KENTUCKY	1,005
16.	OKLAHOMA	987
17.	VERMONT	981
	IDAHO	981
19.	NEW JERSEY	963
20.	NEW YORK	951
21.	INDIANA	947
22.	ALABAMA	941
23.	MICHIGAN	920
	LOUISIANA	920
25.	GEORGIA	919
26.	COLORADO	918
27.	WISCONSIN	917
28.	SOUTH CAROLINA	906
29.	ARKANSAS	904
30.	CALIFORNIA	894
	UNITED STATES	886
31.	MISSISSIPPI	856
32.	NEVADA	851
33.	VIRGINIA	849
34.	OREGON	848
35.	TEXAS	844
36.	MAINE	840
37.	NEBRASKA	834
38.	RHODE ISLAND	817
39.	CONNECTICUT	814
40.	ARIZONA	811
41.	OHIO	799
42.	PENNSYLVANIA	761
43.	TENNESSEE	752
44.	MARYLAND	751
45.	MISSOURI	747
46.	FLORIDA	733
47.	SOUTH DAKOTA	717
48.	ILLINOIS	678
49.	MASSACHUSETTS	615
50.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	471
	DIST. OF COL.	NA
	MEAN	886
	MEDIAN	919
	RANGE	1,638
	SDEV.	432.9
	CV	48.9

Bureau of the Census, summary of state government finance data, 1994.

H-2. STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR ALL EDUCATION IN 1993-94 PER $1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 1994

1.	ALASKA	$90
2.	NEW MEXICO	77
3.	UTAH	69
4.	WYOMING	67
5.	WEST VIRGINIA	62
6.	NORTH DAKOTA	61
7.	MONTANA	59
8.	WASHINGTON	58
9.	KENTUCKY	57
10.	OKLAHOMA	56
11.	NORTH CAROLINA	55
12.	MISSISSIPPI	54
	ARKANSAS	54
14.	IDAHO	53
	IOWA	53
	HAWAII	53
17.	ALABAMA	52
	LOUISIANA	52
	KANSAS	52
20.	MINN. TA	51
	SOUTH CAROLINA	51
	DELAWARE	51
23.	VERMONT	49
24.	INDIANA	47
25.	GEORGIA	45
26.	WISCONSIN	44
27.	MAINE	43
	TEXAS	43
29.	ARIZONA	42
	MICHIGAN	42
31.	OREGON	41
	COLORADO	41
	UNITED STATES	41
33.	NEBRASKA	40
	CALIFORNIA	40
35.	TENNESSEE	39
36.	OHIO	38
	VIRGINIA	38
38.	RHODE ISLAND	37
	NEW YORK	37
	SOUTH DAKOTA	37
41.	MISSOURI	36
	NEVADA	36
43.	NEW JERSEY	35
44.	PENNSYLVANIA	34
	FLORIDA	34
46.	MARYLAND	30
47.	ILLINOIS	29
48.	CONNECTICUT	28
49.	MASSACHUSETTS	24
50.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	20
	DIST. OF COL.	NA
	MEAN	41
	MEDIAN	45
	RANGE	70
	SDEV.	26.0
	CV	63.4

Bureau of Census, state gov't finance data, 1994, and Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, Aug. 1995, p. 40.

H-9. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS PER PUPIL IN FALL ENROLLMENT, 1994-95 (REVISED)

1.	NEW JERSEY	$9,190
2.	ALASKA	8,377*
3.	NEW YORK	8,309
4.	CONNECTICUT	8,152
5.	DIST. OF COL.	7,085
6.	RHODE ISLAND	6,794
7.	DELAWARE	6,634
8.	MASSACHUSETTS	6,632
9.	PENNSYLVANIA	6,621
10.	MICHIGAN	6,440
11.	VERMONT	6,416
12.	WISCONSIN	6,222
13.	MARYLAND	6,212
14.	WEST VIRGINIA	6,048
15.	MAINE	6,038
16.	HAWAII	5,717
17.	OREGON	5,678
18.	WYOMING	5,669
19.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	5,652
20.	MINNESOTA	5,630
21.	ILLINOIS	5,609
	UNITED STATES	5,526
22.	VIRGINIA	5,512
23.	INDIANA	5,415
24.	WASHINGTON	5,411
25.	IOWA	5,249
26.	KANSAS	5,221
27.	FLORIDA	5,219
28.	OHIO	5,177
29.	MONTANA	5,137
30.	KENTUCKY	5,051
31.	COLORADO	5,047
32.	NEBRASKA	5,022
33.	TEXAS	5,006
34.	GEORGIA	4,985
35.	NEW MEXICO	4,881
36.	CALIFORNIA	4,740
37.	NEVADA	4,713
38.	NORTH CAROLINA	4,633
39.	SOUTH CAROLINA	4,621
40.	MISSOURI	4,562
41.	SOUTH DAKOTA	4,523
42.	NORTH DAKOTA	4,399
43.	LOUISIANA	4,321
44.	TENNESSEE	4,228
45.	ALABAMA	4,194
46.	OKLAHOMA	4,097
47.	IDAHO	4,070
48.	ARKANSAS	3,980
49.	ARIZONA	3,963*
50.	MISSISSIPPI	3,858
51.	UTAH	3,470
	MEAN	5,526
	MEDIAN	5,221
	RANGE	5,720
	SDEV.	1032.1
	CV	18.7

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

H-10. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS PER PUPIL IN FALL ENROLLMENT AS PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 1994-95 (REVISED)

1.	NEW JERSEY	166.3
2.	ALASKA	151.6*
3.	NEW YORK	150.4
4.	CONNECTICUT	147.5
5.	DIST. OF COL.	128.2
6.	RHODE ISLAND	122.9
7.	DELAWARE	120.0
	MASSACHUSETTS	120.0
9.	PENNSYLVANIA	119.8
10.	MICHIGAN	116.5
11.	VERMONT	116.1
12.	WISCONSIN	112.6
13.	MARYLAND	112.4
14.	WEST VIRGINIA	109.4
15.	MAINE	109.3
16.	HAWAII	103.5
17.	OREGON	102.8
18.	WYOMING	102.6
19.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	102.3
20.	MINNESOTA	101.9
21.	ILLINOIS	101.5
	UNITED STATES	100.0
22.	VIRGINIA	99.7
23.	INDIANA	98.0
24.	WASHINGTON	97.9
25.	IOWA	95.0
26.	KANSAS	94.5
27.	FLORIDA	94.4
28.	OHIO	93.7
29.	MONTANA	93.0
30.	KENTUCKY	91.4
31.	COLORADO	91.3
32.	NEBRASKA	90.9
33.	TEXAS	90.6
34.	GEORGIA	90.2
35.	NEW MEXICO	88.3
36.	CALIFORNIA	85.8
37.	NEVADA	85.3
38.	NORTH CAROLINA	83.8
39.	SOUTH CAROLINA	83.6
40.	MISSOURI	82.6
41.	SOUTH DAKOTA	81.8
42.	NORTH DAKOTA	79.6
43.	LOUISIANA	78.2
44.	TENNESSEE	76.5
45.	ALABAMA	75.9
46.	OKLAHOMA	74.1
47.	IDAHO	73.7
48.	ARKANSAS	72.0
49.	ARIZONA	71.7*
50.	MISSISSIPPI	69.8
51.	UTAH	62.8
	MEAN	100.0
	MEDIAN	94.5
	RANGE	103.5
	SDEV.	18.7
	CV	18.7

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

H-11. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS PER PUPIL IN FALL ENROLLMENT, 1995-96

1.	NEW JERSEY	$9,318
2.	NEW YORK	8,398
3.	ALASKA	8,353*
4.	CONNECTICUT	8,246
5.	RHODE ISLAND	7,091
6.	DIST. OF COL.	7,067
7.	DELAWARE	6,944
8.	MASSACHUSETTS	6,844
9.	PENNSYLVANIA	6,799
10.	MICHIGAN	6,523*
11.	VERMONT	6,505
12.	WISCONSIN	6,474
13.	MARYLAND	6,407
14.	WEST VIRGINIA	6,391
15.	MAINE	6,116
16.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	5,890
17.	OREGON	5,844
18.	HAWAII	5,831
19.	MINNESOTA	5,740*
20.	WYOMING	5,720
21.	WASHINGTON	5,708
22.	INDIANA	5,692
23.	VIRGINIA	5,655*
	UNITED STATES	5,652
24.	KANSAS	5,435
25.	KENTUCKY	5,414*
26.	IOWA	5,412
27.	FLORIDA	5,355
28.	GEORGIA	5,349
29.	OHIO	5,295
30.	MONTANA	5,202
31.	TEXAS	5,168
32.	NEBRASKA	5,166
33.	NEW MEXICO	5,089
34.	COLORADO	5,051*
35.	ILLINOIS	4,950
36.	CALIFORNIA	4,896
37.	SOUTH CAROLINA	4,886
38.	NEVADA	4,829
39.	NORTH CAROLINA	4,809
40.	SOUTH DAKOTA	4,773
41.	MISSOURI	4,629*
42.	NORTH DAKOTA	4,578
43.	LOUISIANA	4,537
44.	TENNESSEE	4,386
45.	ALABAMA	4,295
46.	IDAHO	4,237*
47.	OKLAHOMA	4,209
48.	ARKANSAS	4,058
49.	ARIZONA	4,012*
50.	MISSISSIPPI	3,912*
51.	UTAH	3,670
	MEAN	5,652
	MEDIAN	5,412
	RANGE	5,648
	SDEV.	1116.3
	CV	19.8

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

H-12. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS PER PUPIL IN FALL ENROLLMENT AS PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 1995-96

1.	NEW JERSEY	164.9
2.	NEW YORK	148.6
3.	ALASKA	147.8*
4.	CONNECTICUT	145.9
5.	RHODE ISLAND	125.5
6.	DIST. OF COL.	125.0
7.	DELAWARE	122.9
8.	MASSACHUSETTS	121.1
9.	PENNSYLVANIA	120.3
10.	MICHIGAN	115.4*
11.	VERMONT	115.1
12.	WISCONSIN	114.5
13.	MARYLAND	113.4
14.	WEST VIRGINIA	113.1
15.	MAINE	108.2
16.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	104.2
17.	OREGON	103.4
18.	HAWAII	103.2
19.	MINNESOTA	101.6*
20.	WYOMING	101.2
21.	WASHINGTON	101.0
22.	INDIANA	100.7
23.	VIRGINIA	100.1*
	UNITED STATES	100.0
24.	KANSAS	96.2
25.	KENTUCKY	95.8*
	IOWA	95.8
27.	FLORIDA	94.7
28.	GEORGIA	94.6
29.	OHIO	93.7
30.	MONTANA	92.0
31.	TEXAS	91.4
	NEBRASKA	91.4
33.	NEW MEXICO	90.0
34.	COLORADO	89.4*
35.	ILLINOIS	87.6
36.	CALIFORNIA	86.6
37.	SOUTH CAROLINA	86.4
38.	NEVADA	85.4
39.	NORTH CAROLINA	85.1
40.	SOUTH DAKOTA	84.4
41.	MISSOURI	81.9*
42.	NORTH DAKOTA	81.0
43.	LOUISIANA	80.3
44.	TENNESSEE	77.6
45.	ALABAMA	76.0
46.	IDAHO	75.0*
47.	OKLAHOMA	74.5
48.	ARKANSAS	71.8
49.	ARIZONA	71.0*
50.	MISSISSIPPI	69.2*
51.	UTAH	64.9
	MEAN	100.0
	MEDIAN	95.8
	RANGE	100.0
	SDEV.	19.8
	CV	19.8

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank.

H-13. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN 1993-94 PER $1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 1994

1.	ALASKA	$73*
2.	WYOMING	58
3.	VERMONT	56
4.	WEST VIRGINIA	55
5.	MONTANA	54
6.	MAINE	50
7.	TEXAS	49
	WISCONSIN	49
9.	NEW MEXICO	48
	NEW JERSEY	48
11.	NEW YORK	47
	UTAH	47
	MICHIGAN	47
14.	OREGON	45
15.	KENTUCKY	44
	RHODE ISLAND	44
	IOWA	44
	KANSAS	44
19.	SOUTH CAROLINA	43
	INDIANA	43
	NORTH DAKOTA	43
	MINNESOTA	43
	LOUISIANA	43
24.	IDAHO	42
	PENNSYLVANIA	42
	CONNECTICUT	42
27.	GEORGIA	41
	SOUTH DAKOTA	41
	MISSISSIPPI	41
	OKLAHOMA	41
	UNITED STATES	41
31.	DELAWARE	40
	NEBRASKA	40
	WASHINGTON	40
	OHIO	40
	ARKANSAS	40
36.	NORTH CAROLINA	39
37.	VIRGINIA	38
38.	MARYLAND	37
	ALABAMA	37
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	37
41.	COLORADO	36
	HAWAII	36
	MASSACHUSETTS	36
	ARIZONA	36*
45.	CALIFORNIA	35
	ILLINOIS	35
47.	DIST. OF COL.	34
	FLORIDA	34
	TENNESSEE	34
	MISSOURI	34
51.	NEVADA	31
	MEAN	41
	MEDIAN	42
	RANGE	42
	SDEV.	13.9
	CV	33.9

Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, Aug. 1994, p. 68, and NEA Research, Estimates data bank.

*Data estimated by NEA

H-14. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 1994-95 (REVISED)

1.	ALASKA	$9,934*
2.	NEW JERSEY	9,860
3.	NEW YORK	9,324
4.	CONNECTICUT	8,581
5.	DIST. OF COL.	8,180
6.	VERMONT	7,372
7.	RHODE ISLAND	7,356
8.	PENNSYLVANIA	7,197
9.	DELAWARE	7,172
10.	MASSACHUSETTS	7,156
11.	MICHIGAN	7,000
12.	WISCONSIN	6,949
13.	MARYLAND	6,719
14.	WEST VIRGINIA	6,521
15.	MAINE	6,410
16.	OREGON	6,215
17.	ILLINOIS	6,198
18.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	6,178
19.	HAWAII	6,159
20.	MINNESOTA	6,103
21.	WYOMING	6,070
	UNITED STATES	5,949
22.	INDIANA	5,923
23.	VIRGINIA	5,898
24.	KANSAS	5,817
25.	WASHINGTON	5,811
26.	FLORIDA	5,717
27.	MONTANA	5,702
28.	OHIO	5,620
29.	KENTUCKY	5,611
30.	IOWA	5,591
31.	COLORADO	5,443
32.	NEW MEXICO	5,423
33.	TEXAS	5,416
34.	GEORGIA	5,396
35.	NEBRASKA	5,365
36.	NEVADA	5,147
37.	MISSOURI	4,972
38.	NORTH CAROLINA	4,951
39.	SOUTH CAROLINA	4,861
40.	CALIFORNIA	4,799
41.	SOUTH DAKOTA	4,797
42.	LOUISIANA	4,705
43.	NORTH DAKOTA	4,603
44.	TENNESSEE	4,544
45.	ALABAMA	4,458
46.	OKLAHOMA	4,380
47.	IDAHO	4,330
48.	ARIZONA	4,252*
49.	ARKANSAS	4,244
50.	MISSISSIPPI	4,123
51.	UTAH	3,695
	MEAN	5,949
	MEDIAN	5,717
	RANGE	6,239
	SDEV.	1480.7
	CV	24.9

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank. NOTE: California ADA count includes excused absences.

H-15. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AS PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 1994-95 (REVISED)

1.	ALASKA	167.0*
2.	NEW JERSEY	165.7
3.	NEW YORK	156.7
4.	CONNECTICUT	144.2
5.	DIST. OF COL.	137.5
6.	VERMONT	123.9
7.	RHODE ISLAND	123.7
8.	PENNSYLVANIA	121.0
9.	DELAWARE	120.6
10.	MASSACHUSETTS	120.3
11.	MICHIGAN	117.7
12.	WISCONSIN	116.8
13.	MARYLAND	112.9
14.	WEST VIRGINIA	109.6
15.	MAINE	107.7
16.	OREGON	104.5
17.	ILLINOIS	104.2
18.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	103.9
19.	HAWAII	103.5
20.	MINNESOTA	102.6
21.	WYOMING	102.0
	UNITED STATES	100.0
22.	INDIANA	99.6
23.	VIRGINIA	99.1
24.	KANSAS	97.8
25.	WASHINGTON	97.7
26.	FLORIDA	96.1
27.	MONTANA	95.8
28.	OHIO	94.5
29.	KENTUCKY	94.3
30.	IOWA	94.0
31.	COLORADO	91.5
32.	NEW MEXICO	91.2
33.	TEXAS	91.0
34.	GEORGIA	90.7
35.	NEBRASKA	90.2
36.	NEVADA	86.5
37.	MISSOURI	83.6
38.	NORTH CAROLINA	83.2
39.	SOUTH CAROLINA	81.7
40.	CALIFORNIA	80.7
41.	SOUTH DAKOTA	80.6
42.	LOUISIANA	79.1
43.	NORTH DAKOTA	77.4
44.	TENNESSEE	76.4
45.	ALABAMA	74.9
46.	OKLAHOMA	73.6
47.	IDAHO	72.8
48.	ARIZONA	71.5*
49.	ARKANSAS	71.3
50.	MISSISSIPPI	69.3
51.	UTAH	62.1
	MEAN	100.0
	MEDIAN	96.1
	RANGE	104.9
	SDEV.	24.9
	CV	24.9

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank. NOTE: Calif. ADA count includes excused absences.

H-16. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 1995-96

1.	ALASKA	$10,156*
2.	NEW JERSEY	9,967*
3.	NEW YORK	9,535*
4.	CONNECTICUT	8,716
5.	DIST. OF COL.	7,944
6.	RHODE ISLAND	7,733
7.	DELAWARE	7,549
8.	VERMONT	7,474
9.	PENNSYLVANIA	7,411
10.	MASSACHUSETTS	7,385
11.	WISCONSIN	7,231
12.	MICHIGAN	7,090*
13.	MARYLAND	6,930
14.	WEST VIRGINIA	6,902
15.	MAINE	6,478
16.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	6,458
17.	OREGON	6,390
18.	HAWAII	6,335
19.	INDIANA	6,222
20.	MINNESOTA	6,203*
21.	WYOMING	6,129
22.	WASHINGTON	6,114
	UNITED STATES	6,103
23.	KENTUCKY	6,075*
24.	VIRGINIA	6,072*
25.	KANSAS	6,059
26.	FLORIDA	5,983
27.	GEORGIA	5,852
28.	MONTANA	5,774
29.	OHIO	5,749
30.	IOWA	5,742
31.	NEW MEXICO	5,655
32.	TEXAS	5,593
33.	ILLINOIS	5,530
34.	NEBRASKA	5,513*
35.	COLORADO	5,447*
36.	NEVADA	5,256
37.	NORTH CAROLINA	5,147
38.	SOUTH CAROLINA	5,140
39.	MISSOURI	5,078*
40.	SOUTH DAKOTA	5,070
41.	CALIFORNIA	4,977
42.	LOUISIANA	4,844
43.	NORTH DAKOTA	4,785
44.	TENNESSEE	4,717
45.	OKLAHOMA	4,523
46.	IDAHO	4,511*
47.	ALABAMA	4,479
48.	ARKANSAS	4,353
49.	ARIZONA	4,332*
50.	MISSISSIPPI	4,185*
51.	UTAH	3,909
	MEAN	6,103
	MEDIAN	5,983
	RANGE	6,247
	SDEV.	1537.5
	CV	25.2

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank. NOTE: California ADA count includes excused absences.

*Data estimated by NEA.

H-17. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AS PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 1995-96

1.	ALASKA	166.4*
2.	NEW JERSEY	163.3*
3.	NEW YORK	156.2*
4.	CONNECTICUT	142.8
5.	DIST. OF COL.	130.2
6.	RHODE ISLAND	126.7
7.	DELAWARE	123.7
8.	VERMONT	122.5
9.	PENNSYLVANIA	121.4
10.	MASSACHUSETTS	121.0
11.	WISCONSIN	118.5
12.	MICHIGAN	116.2*
13.	MARYLAND	113.6
14.	WEST VIRGINIA	113.1
15.	MAINE	106.1
16.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	105.8
17.	OREGON	104.7
18.	HAWAII	103.8
19.	INDIANA	102.0
20.	MINNESOTA	101.6*
21.	WYOMING	100.4
22.	WASHINGTON	100.2
	UNITED STATES	100.0
23.	KENTUCKY	99.5*
	VIRGINIA	99.5*
25.	KANSAS	99.3
26.	FLORIDA	98.0
27.	GEORGIA	95.9
28.	MONTANA	94.6
29.	OHIO	94.2
30.	IOWA	94.1
31.	NEW MEXICO	92.7
32.	TEXAS	91.6
33.	ILLINOIS	90.6
34.	NEBRASKA	90.3*
35.	COLORADO	89.3*
36.	NEVADA	86.1
37.	NORTH CAROLINA	84.3
38.	SOUTH CAROLINA	84.2
39.	MISSOURI	83.2*
40.	SOUTH DAKOTA	83.1
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49.	ARIZONA	71.0*
50.	MISSISSIPPI	68.6*
51.	UTAH	64.0
	MEAN	100.0
	MEDIAN	98.0
	RANGE	102.4
	SDEV.	25.2
	CV	25.2

Computed from NEA Research, *Estimates* data bank. NOTE: California ADA count includes excused absences.

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State Department of Education Notes

California

The California Legislature determines the amount of property taxes used to fund schools. Local school boards do not have any authority to raise any revenue for district instructional programs.

Teacher average salary provided by the California Teachers Association.

Colorado

Revenues and expenditures contain financial data collected from Colorado's school districts based on a calendar year reporting period.

Georgia

Figures in this report reflect grades for prekindergarten-5 as elementary and grades 6-12 as secondary. Previous breakdown was grades K-7 for elementary and grades 8-12 for secondary.

The proportion of teachers, elementary to secondary, changed significantly because of the reclassification of elementary and secondary grades as explained above.

State revenue includes the "on behalf" revenues (health insurance and retirement premiums) and "state schools" revenues.

Total current expenditure includes the "on behalf" payments (health insurance and retirement premiums) and "state schools" expenditures.

Hawaii

Some revenue receipts were reclassified from state funds to local funds. Information on interest on school debt not previously known became available by function from the State Department of Budget and Finance.

The average teacher salary for 1995-96 is lower than 1994-95 because of a state early retirement program which resulted in the retirement of a significant number of teachers from the high end of the salary range.

Illinois

Administrator and teacher salaries include tax sheltered annuities, flexible benefit plans with cash option, contributions to deferred compensation plans, bonus payments, retirement incentives in addition to the extra duty pay, and board paid retirement.

Kansas

The Kansas State Board of Education includes three separate forms of compensation in its average teacher salary: teaching salary, any supplemental salary, and fringe benefits.

Louisiana

Other nonsupervisory instructional staff includes part-time teachers.

Maryland

Number of classroom teachers and average salaries for teachers and instructional staff do not include substitutes since teachers for whom substitutes are hired do not have a reduction of the negotiated salary nor are they counted as less than full time.

Michigan

The average salary of teachers is not a weighted average. The average salary is determined by taking the total salaries for all full-time K-12 instructional professional staff and dividing it by the number of full-time K-12 staff.

The Michigan Department of Education (MDE) does not collect elementary and secondary salaries, nor teacher counts based on gender for full-time equivalents. Data are estimates.

MDE does not aggregate daily totals on attendance. A definition of average daily attendance is written in Michigan state law as 92 percent of total reported enrollment in Michigan's 614 school districts.

Number of School Districts - During fiscal year 1994-95, 40 public school academies were established and began operation in fiscal year 1995-96. School academies are charter schools that for certain purposes are counted as school districts.

Minnesota

Minnesota's alternate year teacher contract negotiations result in understated salary for off years because, in the absence of accurate data, the school districts often report data for the prior year. Consequently, the Minnesota Department of Children, Families and Learning will no longer supply salary estimates on off years. (NEA will submit its own estimates for these years.)

Short-term debt is included in total current expenditure figure.

Mississippi

Number of school districts includes four agricultural school districts.

Nevada

Average reported salaries DO NOT include a 9.375 percent pickup of employees' retirement contributions by local school districts. Average teacher salary with pickup is $39,558.

New Hampshire

The only figure collected for teacher salary is a "district-wide average teacher salary for full-time teachers."

Oregon

Where applicable, salary includes contract amount plus 6 percent pickup by employer of employee portion of retirement contribution.

Instructional staff number includes Regional Service District staff.

South Carolina

Number of school districts includes two special districts established by the General Assembly.

ADA and ADM figures include kindergarten students reported at half count.

South Dakota

Student enrollment numbers are not consistent with Common Core Data (CCD) non-fiscal data collections of the National Center for Education Statistics. CCD requires submission of all PUBLICLY funded districts, which in the case of South Dakota would include Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) schools and state schools (school for the deaf, visually handicapped, etc.).

Vermont

Expenditures for food service ARE included in current expenditures.

Students who are tuitioned to independent schools at public expense are NOT included in the student enrollment count, nor are the expenditures associated with those students included in current expenditures.

Washington

The interest on school debt amount does not include capital projects funds.

Associated Student Body Fund revenues and expenditures are excluded from this report. Federal food reimbursements are not deducted from food service expenditures.

Data collection methodology was modified beginning in 1994-95. Salaries are calculated to include supplemental pay for a variety of additional duties, which could add up to $1,855 to the 1994-95 average classroom teacher salary (for a total of $38,006) if teachers fulfill all responsibilities to earn such supplemental pay. Supplemental pay for 1995-96 could also add up to $1,855 to the average classroom salary (for a total of $39,880).

Wisconsin

NOTE: Any discrepancies between 1995-96 information and that of prior years are attributable to the use of most current, corrected data. Therefore, comparison with tables from prior years is not advised.

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Glossary

Average Daily Attendance, ADA: The aggregate attendance of a school during a reporting period divided by the number of days school is in session during this period. Only days on which the pupils are under the guidance and direction of teachers should be considered as days in session. The average daily attendance for groups of schools having varying lengths of terms is the sum of the average daily attendances obtained for the individual schools.

Average Daily Membership, ADM: The aggregate membership of a school during a reporting period divided by the number of days school is in session during this period. Only days on which pupils are under the guidance and direction of teachers should be considered as days in session. The average daily membership for groups of schools having varying lengths of terms is the sum of the average daily memberships obtained for the individual schools.

Capital Outlay: An expenditure that results in the acquisition of fixed assets or additions to fixed assets, which are presumed to have benefits for more than one year. It is an expenditure for land or existing buildings, improvements of grounds, construction of buildings, additions to buildings, remodeling of buildings or initial, additional, and replacement equipment.

Classroom Teacher: A staff member assigned the professional activities of instructing pupils in self-contained classes or courses, or in classroom situations. Usually expressed in full-time equivalents.

Coefficient of Variation, CV: The standard deviation expressed as a percent of the mean. Used to compare standard deviations of varying groups of data.

Current Expenditures: The expenditures for operating local public schools, excluding capital outlay and interest on school debt. These expenditures include such items as salaries for school personnel, fixed charges, student transportation, school books and materials, and energy costs.

Debt: The major portion of all state and local government debt is long-term indebtedness. A substantial portion of such long-term debt is nonguaranteed debt, i.e., obligations payable solely from pledged earnings of specific activities or facilities, from special assessments, or from specific nonproperty taxes.

Education: The provision or support of schools and other education facilities and services.

Effective Buying Income: Same as disposable personal income; is obtained by deducting from personal income direct personal taxes and certain other nontax payments to government. The personal taxes deducted include federal, state, and local income taxes, estate and gift taxes, and miscellaneous licenses and permits. Property taxes are not deducted.

Effort: A measure that relates the capacity to support public schools (defined as the personal income of the residents of the state) to the revenues obtained, or expenditures made, on behalf of public schools. The latest available personal income data determine the school year for which school revenues and expenditures are chosen for comparison. Personal income for the year shown would be available to pay school taxes or allay school expenditures in that school year.

Elementary School: A school classified as elementary by state and local practice and composed of any span of grades not above grade 8. A preschool or kindergarten school is included under this heading only if it is an integral part of an elementary school or a regularly established school system.

Enrollment: A cumulative count of the number of pupils registered during the entire school year. New entrants are added, but those leaving are not subtracted.

Expenditures: All amounts of money paid out by a government—net of recoveries and other correcting transactions—other than for retirement of debt, investment in securities, extension of credit, or as agency transactions. Expenditures include only external transactions of a government and exclude noncash transactions, such as the provision of perquisites or other payments in kind. Aggregates for groups of governments exclude intergovernmental transactions among the governments involved.

Fall Enrollment: The count of the pupils registered in the fall of the school year, usually October.

Fire Protection: Comprises fire-fighting and fire-protection activities of local governments.

Full-Time Equivalent Employment: A computed statistic representing the number of full-time employees that could have been employed if the reported number of hours worked by part-time employees had been worked by full-time employees. This statistic is calculated separately for each function of a government by dividing the "part-time

hours paid" by the standard number of hours for full-time employees in the particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees.

Functions: Public purposes served by governmental activities (education, highways, public welfare, etc.). Expenditures for each function include amounts for all types of expenditures serving the purpose concerned.

General Expenditures: All expenditures of a government other than utility expenditures, liquor store expenditures, and insurance trust expenditures.

General Revenue: All revenue of a government except the kinds of revenue classified as utility revenue, liquor store revenue, and insurance trust revenue. All tax collections, even if designated for insurance trust or local utility purposes, are classified under general revenue.

General Sales Taxes: Sales or gross receipts taxes that are applicable, with only specified exceptions, to all types of goods and services or all gross income, whether at a single or at classified rates.

Health: Health services, other than hospital care, including health research, clinics, nursing, immunization, and other categorical, environmental, and general public health activities. School health services provided by health agencies (rather than school agency) are included.

Hospitals: Establishment and operation of hospital facilities, provision of hospital care, and support of other public or private hospitals.

Household: A unit that includes all persons occupying a house, apartment, or room regarded as a dwelling unit, excluding group quarters such as dormitories.

Individual Income Tax: Taxes on individuals measured by net income and taxes imposed on special types of income (e.g., interest, dividends, and income from intangibles).

Instructional Staff: Full-time equivalent number of positions, not the number of different individuals occupying the positions during the school year. In local schools includes all public elementary and secondary (junior and senior high) day school positions that are in the nature of teaching or in the improvement of the teaching-learning situation. Includes consultants or supervisors of instruction, principals, teachers, guidance personnel, librarians, psychological personnel, and other instructional staff. Excludes administrative staff, attendance personnel, health services personnel, clerical personnel, and junior college staff. In institutions of higher education includes those engaged in teaching and related academic research in junior colleges, colleges, and universities, including those in hospitals, agricultural experiment stations, and farms.

Interest on Debt: Annual expenditures to pay interest only on long-term debt.

Live Births: Number of births in the United States.

Mean: The arithmetic average of the data.

Median: The middle number in a group when data are arranged in numeric sequence.

Noninstructional Staff: In local schools includes administrative and clerical personnel, plant operation and maintenance employees, bus drivers, and lunchroom, health, and recreational personnel engaged by school systems. In institutions of higher education includes cafeteria, clerical, and custodial workers in colleges and universities, hospitals, agricultural experiment stations, and farms.

Personal Income: State personal income is the current income received by residents of the states from all sources, including transfers from government and business, but excluding transfers among persons. It is a before-tax measure. The total includes both monetary and nonmonetary income of individuals and income received in kind. It also includes the investment income of nonprofit institutions serving individuals as well as the investment income of private trust funds and private noninsured welfare funds.

Police Protection: Preservation of law and order and traffic safety. Includes highway police patrols, crime prevention activities, police communications, detention and custody of persons awaiting trial, traffic safety, vehicular inspection, and the like.

Property Taxes: Taxes conditioned on ownership of property and measured by its value. Includes both general property taxes (i.e., relating to property as a whole, real and personal, tangible or intangible, whether taxed at a single rate or at classified rates) and special property taxes (i.e., on selected types of property, such as motor vehicles or certain or all tangibles, subject to rates that are not directly related to rates applying to general property taxation).

Public Welfare: Support of and assistance to eligible persons contingent upon their need. Excludes pensions to former employees and other benefits not contingent on need. Expenditures under this heading include cash

assistance payments directly to needy persons under categorical and other welfare programs; vendor payments made directly to private purveyors for medical care, burials, and other services provided under welfare programs; welfare institutions; and any intergovernmental or other direct expenditures for welfare purposes. Any services provided directly by the government through its hospital and health agencies are classed under those headings.

Range: The difference between the highest and lowest values in a group of data.

Resident Population: In addition to those who are residents of an area, also includes armed forces personnel who are stationed in the area.

Revenue: Revenue receipts for public school purposes from LOCAL, intermediate, and other sources include all funds for direct expenditures by local and intermediate districts for school services, for the operation of intermediate departments of education, for employer contributions to retirement systems and/or Social Security on behalf of public school employees, for the purchase of materials for distribution of local school districts, etc. Includes net receipts from revolving funds or clearing accounts only when such funds are available for general expenditure by the local board of education. Includes gifts and tuition and fees received from patrons.

Revenue receipts from STATE sources include all funds for the operation of the state department of education, for state (employer) contributions to retirement systems and/or Social Security on behalf of school employees, for grants in aid to intermediate and local school districts for school purposes (including funds available from state bond issues for such grants and the costs of textbooks, buses, supplies, etc., purchased by the state for distribution to local school districts), for the payment of interest on state bonds issued to provide grants to local school districts, and all other state revenue for public school purposes. Money collected by the state as an agent of a lesser unit and turned over in like amounts to that unit is not included.

Revenue receipts from FEDERAL sources include money distributed from the federal treasury either directly to local school districts or through the state and county, including grants for vocational education, for aid to federally affected areas, for school lunch and milk programs, for educating American Indians in local public schools, and money derived from federal forest reserves and federal oil royalties.

Revenue from Own Sources: All revenue of a government (taxes and other) except intergovernmental.

School District: An education agency at the local level that exists primarily to operate public schools or to contract for public school services. Synonyms are "local basic administrative unit" and "local education agency."

School-Age Population: Population age 5 through 17, inclusive (excluding armed forces abroad).

Secondary School: A school comprising any span of grades beginning with the next grade following an elementary or middle school (usually 7, 8, or 9) and ending with or below grade 12. Both junior high schools and senior high schools are included.

Standard Deviation, SDEV: A statistical technique measuring the extent to which data vary from their mean. Used to indicate the relative dispersion of individual items.

Taxes: Compulsory contributions exacted by a government for public purposes, except employee and employer assessments for retirement and social insurance purposes, which are classed as insurance trust revenue. All tax revenue is classified under general revenue and comprises amounts received (including interest and penalties but excluding refunds) from taxes imposed by the recipient government. Amounts received by a government from a tax it imposes are counted as tax revenue of that government, even though initially collected by another government; however, any amounts retained are treated as tax revenue of the collecting government. Tax amounts subsequently distributed to other governments are classified as intergovernmental transactions.

Total Revenue Receipts: Includes all revenue receipts available for expenditure for current expenses, capital outlay, and debt service for public schools, including all appropriations from general funds of federal, state, county, and local governments; receipts from taxes levied for school purposes; income from permanent school funds and endowments; income from leases of school lands; interest on bank deposits; tuition; gifts; etc. Amounts that increase the school indebtedness or that represent exchange of school property for money are excluded.

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